

























ATLAS

OF

BERRIEN

COUNTY,

MICHIGAN.

COMPILED FROM  
ACTUAL SURVEYS  
AND THE  
COUNTY RECORDS

By

W. W. GRAVES,

CIVIL ENGINEER  
AND  
COUNTY SURVEYOR

PUBLISHED BY

Rand, McNally & Co.

CHICAGO.

\* 1887 \*



---

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1887,  
By WASHBURN W. GRAVES,  
In the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, D. C.

---



# INDEX.

## TOWNSHIPS.

Benton.....	19
Bainbridge.....	21
Berrien.....	35
Buchanan.....	41
Bertrand.....	51
Chikaming.....	37
Galien.....	49
Hagar.....	13
Lincoln.....	29
Lake.....	31
Niles.....	43
New Buffalo.....	45
Oronoko.....	33
Outline Map, Berrien County.....	11
Pipestone.....	23
Royalton.....	27
St. Joseph.....	17
Sodus.....	25
Three Oaks.....	47
Watervliet.....	15
Weesaw.....	39

## VILLAGES.

Avery Station.....	65
Benton Harbor.....	77
Benton Harbor Suburban.....	79
Buchanan.....	61
Berrien Springs.....	87
Berrien Center.....	65
Bertrand.....	59
Bridgman.....	73
Coloma.....	81
Dayton.....	63
Eau Claire.....	89
Galien.....	63
Millburg.....	85
Niles, First Ward.....	53
Niles, Second Ward.....	51
Niles, Third Ward.....	55
Niles, Fourth Ward.....	57
New Buffalo.....	69
New Troy.....	71
St. Joseph.....	75
Sawyer.....	69
Stevensville.....	73
Three Oaks.....	67
Watervliet.....	83

## HISTORICAL.

Berrien County—A Synopsis of its History.....	4-8	Table of Distances.....	9
Population of City and Villages.....	9	State Map of Michigan.....	91
Population of Townships.....	9	United States Map.....	93
Two Hemispheres.....			95



# BERRIEN COUNTY.

## A SYNOPSIS OF ITS HISTORY.

The first visit of civilized man to this county was made by three Catholic priests from Quebec in 1669, who, in exploring the eastern shore of Lake Michigan in canoes, entered the mouth of the St. Joseph river and named it Miamis, after a band of the tribe of Miami Indians, who then occupied its banks and the eastern borders of the lake. In 1673, Marquette and Joliet left Mackinac with five men in two canoes, and ascended the Fox river to its source, crossed over to the Wisconsin river, and followed down to the Mississippi, and returned by way of the Illinois river, and up the Kankakee to the vicinity of South Bend, where they transferred their canoes and descended the St. Joseph. In 1679, Robert La Salle, with fourteen men in four canoes, left Mackinac, and landed at the mouth of the Miamis (St. Joseph) on the first of November, and spent that month erecting a log fort, which he called "Fort Miamis." During this month he was re-enforced by nineteen men and four more canoes. On the third of December the thirty-three men in the eight canoes started up the river, and, after rowing about seventy miles, they carried their canoes and equipage over the country to the head waters of the Illinois (Kankakee) river, about four miles, and continued their explorations down that stream. A trading post and mission were soon after established at the mouth of the St. Joseph river, and a mission was also founded a mile above Niles, and a fort called "Fort Oola" was built as a protection from the Indians. In 1763 both of these forts were destroyed, when Pontiac waged his war of extermination against the English. Soon after this, one La Clare, a Frenchman, located where Bertrand village now stands. He built a blacksmith shop, which was very acceptable to the Indians, with whom he carried on considerable trade. About 1775, one Burnett started a trading post at the mouth of the river, and one of his sons, John Burnett, was still there when the earlier settlers came. Joseph Bertrand about the same time had a trading post near La Clare's; this was kept up for more than fifty years. When the earlier explorers passed through this section, they found a small band of Miami Indians; they afterward gave way to the Pottawatomies, who were less warlike than some of the neighboring tribes. They inhabited all of southwest Michigan, and parts of Indiana and Illinois; one of their favorite resorts was along the St. Joseph river, where many burial grounds and other traces of their occupation still exist. Topenebee was their principal chief. In 1795 he, as head chief of the Pottawatomies, signed the treaty ceding all of Southern Ohio to the United States. His name also appears on eleven subsequent treaties entered into at different times, which ceded Northern Ohio, nearly all of Indiana and Michigan, and part of Illinois and Wisconsin. Pokagon was second in rank. He was a man of integrity and ability, and, in his many business transactions with the early settlers, he was never known to break his word. He set a good example to his followers by not indulging in "fire-water." He was one of the first converts to the Catholic faith, and for this reason did not give as much countenance to the Carey Mission as some of the other chiefs. Weesaw was the war chief of the tribe. He had a strong passion for pomp and ceremony, and in the grandeur and costliness of his dress he surpassed all others. He was the dude of his day; also something of a Mormon, for he had three wives, one of whom was a daughter of the Grand Sachem, Topenebee; she was the favorite on whom he bestowed his warmest affections, and the most and choicest of tawdry finery which he was able to procure. He was killed by one of his sons in a drunken row.

### CESSIONS OF INDIAN TERRITORY.

The first treaty by which the aboriginal title to lands now within the State of Michigan was extinguished, was that concluded at Greenville, Ohio, August 3, 1795, by Gen. Anthony Wayne, on behalf of the United States, with Topenebee, chief of the Pottawatomies, heading the list of the many chiefs of smaller tribes. This treaty ceded to the United States a strip of land six miles in width, on and adjoining the west bank of the Detroit river, and extending from Lake St. Clair on the north, to the river Raisin (the present city of Monroe) on the south. This treaty was made for the purpose of securing to the United States the post of Detroit. The entire southwestern portion of Michigan was ceded to the Government by the treaty of Detroit, made November 17, 1807, between Wm. Hull, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the chiefs of the Pottawatomie, Ottawa, Chippewa and Wyandott tribes. The territory here ceded extended west to the line which afterward became the principal meridian line of the State, and is the present boundary between Hillsdale and Lenawee counties, thence north on that line to the centre of Shiawassee county, from which point the north boundary of

the ceded territory was drawn in a straight line to White Rock, on Lake Huron. The three principal tribes of Michigan, the Pottawatomies, Chippewas and Ottawas, by an offensive alliance with the British in the war of 1812, justly forfeited the lands reserved to them; but, in September, 1815, Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, Gen. McArthur and John Graham, on the part of the United States, held a council with them at Springwells, near Detroit, when a treaty was concluded, by which they restored to the above three tribes all the possessions to which they were entitled prior to the war, and the said tribes agreed on their part to place themselves under the protection of the United States, and no other power. The treaty of Saginaw, made September 24, 1819, ceded an immense territory in Michigan lying to the north and east of a line due west from the Indian boundary (principal meridian) to a point a few miles northeast of Kalamazoo, thence north to Thunder Bay river.

The fourth treaty was made at Chicago, August 29, 1821, by Gen. Lewis Cass and Solomon Sibley, Commissioners of the United States, and the Pottawatomies, Ottawas and Chippewas. They ceded all the balance of the State of Michigan, except that part of Berrien county lying between the south bank of the St. Joseph river and Lake Michigan, and one square mile of land lying west of the river opposite Niles, which was to be the seat of the Carey Mission. This treaty is signed by Cass and Sibley, Commissioners, and Topenebee, Weesaw and fifty other chiefs.

The fifth treaty was that of September 20, 1828, at Carey Mission. The Pottawatomies ceded that part of Berrien county lying west of the river, except a tract of land lying between the river and a direct line running from the nineteenth mile tree on the State line, near the southeast corner of Galien township, to the river in Section 12, Buchanan township. This is known as the Indian boundary line. This tract contained nearly fifty square miles and included all but four sections of the present township of Bertrand and the southeastern portion of Buchanan. This treaty is signed on the part of the United States by Lewis Cass and Pierre Menard; on the part of the Indians by Topenebee, Pokagon, Weesaw, Moccasin and sixty-five other chiefs.

The sixth treaty was that of September 26, 1833, at Chicago. Among other tracts ceded at that time was what they then called the Niles reservation, the last of the Indian possessions in this State, they receiving in lieu thereof lands beyond the Mississippi. Pokagon and his band, having become Catholics, feared that by removing west they would lose their religion and the civilization they had acquired, and refused to sign the treaty unless permitted to remain in Michigan. A supplementary treaty was entered into the next day to that effect, and when the others were taken west, Pokagon moved to Silver Creek, in Cass county, where he bought lands of the Government. He died in 1841, and his body lies in a vault in the Catholic church in Silver Creek township.

**Carey Mission.**—Rev. Isaac McCoy, the missionary, made the first opening in the wilderness of the St. Joseph valley in 1822, when he established the Carey Mission on Section 28, Niles township. This was about ten years after the massacre at Chicago, and about the same time after the memorable battle of Tippecanoe, and the defeat of our army at Brownstown. Very few dared to venture beyond the older settlements until McCoy entered the heart of the Indian country, and established his mission school among the Pottawatomies on the St. Joseph river. The fact was soon made known throughout Ohio, Indiana and the East, and adventurous people followed directly. On the 9th of October, 1822, McCoy arrived at the place designated, with Mr. Jackson and family, four hired men, and some of the oldest Indian boys from Fort Wayne, and began at once to cut down the timber and build log houses. On the 11th of November he left the party to go on with the work, and returned to Fort Wayne for his family. On the 9th of December he left Fort Wayne with his wife and five children, Mr. Dusenbury, an assistant missionary, six laboring men, and eighteen pupils, with three wagons drawn by oxen, and one by four horses. Some of the people rode on horseback, and others were obliged to go on foot. The weather was cold, with snow on the ground, and ice had formed in the swamps and streams. After a tedious journey of ten days they reached the mission, and found the stock of flour nearly exhausted. Two ox-teams were immediately sent back to Ohio by way of Fort Wayne for supplies, and did not return until the 13th of February. The family had been on short allowance for more than four weeks. On the 21st of February, 1823, Johnson Lykins arrived, and was associated with Mr. McCoy in the mission. He afterward married the eldest daughter of McCoy. The condition of the mission is



## BERRIEN COUNTY.

clearly stated by Mr. John L. Lieb, of Detroit, the Government agent, whose duty it was to visit annually the Indian schools within the bounds of the Michigan superintendency. He visited the Carey Mission in August, 1826, and made his report to General Cass, from which the following is extracted: "There are at present seventy scholars, forty-two males and twenty-eight females, in various stages of improvement; 208 acres of land inclosed in fence, of which fifteen are in wheat, fifty in corn, eight in potatoes and other vegetables; the residue is appropriated for pasture. They have a most excellent grist-mill worked by horses; the usefulness of this mill can scarcely be appreciated, as there is no other of any kind within one hundred miles at least."

It was realized from the beginning that the Carey Mission must fall before the white man who would emigrate to the country. The Indian title would soon be extinguished, and then it would be purchased by actual settlers. Accordingly, arrangements were made for bringing it to a close, and for its removal beyond the western boundary of Missouri. It was not fully wound up, however, until 1832.

### ERECTION OF COUNTIES IN THE CEDED LANDS.

By keeping in mind the dates given above of the treaties by which the Indian titles were extinguished, it will not be difficult to see to what counties this territory in Berrien has belonged. Wayne county was erected in 1815, and included all lands in the Territory of Michigan ceded by the Indians. By the treaty of 1821, a portion of this county was in Wayne (if it was anywhere) until September 10, 1822, when Gen. Cass proclaimed the erection of the county of Monroe, and also the county of Lenawee; the latter was attached to Monroe. As the ceded lands in Berrien were included in the proclamation, it was from this date in Lenawee, but under the jurisdiction of Monroe. The (old) township of St. Joseph was erected April 12, 1827, and included all lands acquired by the treaty of Chicago in 1821. September 22, 1829, the lands acquired by the Carey Mission treaty were attached to Lenawee county and St. Joseph township. The county of Berrien was erected October 29, 1829, identical with its present limits. The same act also established the counties of Washtenaw, Ingham, Eaton, Barry, Jackson, Calhoun, Kalamazoo, Van Buren, Hillsdale, Branch, St. Joseph and Cass. Six days after the erection of these counties, the territory included in Berrien was attached to Cass county, and on the 5th of November, 1829, the same territory was erected into the township of Niles. By an act of the Legislative Council of Michigan Territory, approved March 1, 1831, Berrien county was detached from Cass, and organized as a separate county.

### ERECTION OF TOWNSHIPS IN BERRIEN COUNTY.

On the 9th of June, 1832, parts of Niles were taken from it and erected into the townships of St. Joseph and Berrien. St. Joseph comprised the present townships of Hagar, Watervliet, St. Joseph, Benton, Bainbridge and four tiers of sections off the north side of Lincoln, Royalton, Sodus and Pipestone. Berrien comprised the present townships of Berrien, Oronoko and Lake, with the two-mile strip left from the townships north. The township of Paw Paw was erected March 17, 1834, and comprised the townships of Watervliet and Hagar, taken from St. Joseph. Royalton was erected March 17, 1835, and what is now included in Pipestone, Royalton and Lincoln comprised the township. Bertrand came next, March 23, 1836, taken from Niles, and included the present townships of Galien, Bertrand and the L of Niles. New Buffalo was born the same day, and included Three Oaks, New Buffalo and Chikaming. January 26, 1837, Michigan was admitted into the Union as a State, by act of Congress. March 23, 1837, witnessed the erection of Buchanan and Benton, with their present boundaries. Bainbridge was erected the same date, taken from Berrien. Oronoko was also erected at the same time, comprising its present territory and Lake. On the 2d of April, 1838, Bainbridge was enlarged by the addition of Pipestone and Watervliet. March 20, 1837, Weesaw was erected, taken from Niles, and included Galien. Pipestone was erected February 16, 1842, comprising its present limits and that of Sodus. Galien was erected February 29, 1844, taken from Weesaw. Hagar and Watervliet were erected March 25, 1846, which wiped Paw Paw out of existence. Lake was taken from Oronoko the same day, and set up on its own account. The following towns were set off by the Supervisors of the county: Three Oaks, March 10, 1856; Chikaming, the same day; Sodus, April 1, 1860; and Lincoln, March 7, 1867. January 6, 1868, a half-mile strip was taken from the east side of Lincoln and added to Royalton. By an act of the Legislature of 1885, Section 6 of Sodus was attached to Benton.

### SOME OF THE EARLY SETTLERS.

From the first entry until 1834, there was but little land taken up except along the line of road from Bertrand and Niles to St. Joseph; but in 1835 and 1836 there was a rush of emigration about equal to that which is now swelling the population of the Western States. Nearly all the dry land in the county was entered within these two years.

**Niles Township.**—The cause that led to the selection of the site of the city of Niles was its excellent water-power; but prior to that time settlers had been attracted by the Carey Mission, and located near the river for the purpose of trade with the Indians. The route from Fort Wayne, Ind., was the only one in this section of the country at that time, and along this rude thoroughfare came the advance guard of the hosts that in a few years filled this part of

the Territory. The first who followed this track was Squire Thompson, who came in the spring of 1823, and located his farm on the river a short distance above the site of the dam. He built a cabin, cleared and planted several acres of land, and returned to Ohio for his family, consisting of his wife and four children. They remained in their home without neighbors during the winter. His daughter, Rachel (Mrs. Rachel Weed, of Niles), was born in October, 1825. She was the first white child born in the St. Joseph valley. James Kirk came early in the spring of 1824. He was the second settler in the county. He lived for a time in a log house in the same yard with Thompson, but afterward built a house near the present railroad depot. During the summer of 1824 Baldwin Jenkins came, and located a farm on Pokagon Prairie, now in Cass county. He returned to Ohio in the spring of 1825, and came back with his family, Benjamin Potter and Nathan Young. Mr. Jenkins was a man of uncommon intellectual power. He had a most remarkable memory; he could recall at any time the state of the weather, and the work which had occupied his time on the same day of the month five, ten or twenty years previously. He was one of the first county judges appointed under the old Territorial law. John Lybrook came in the fall of 1824. Early in the spring of 1825 he went back to Richmond, Indiana, and gave such glowing accounts of the country that several persons resolved to come and locate. He returned in March in company with Joel Yard, John Johnson and his brother. They traveled on foot, each carrying his clothes, provisions and an ax; they also brought a dog and gun. Johnson and his brother cleared several acres of ground in Section 15, and planted it to corn. In the fall John brought his family and settled near the river on the Berrien road. During the years 1825-26 many families came in and settled on the Pokagon Prairie and vicinity. Eli Ford came from Ohio in the latter part of 1827, and, as the only mill in this section of country was the horse-power mill at the mission, he determined to utilize the water in the Dowagiac creek; and, by getting the assistance of his neighbors in money and labor, he built a dam on the creek in Section 13, and put up a log building, with one small run of stone manufactured by himself. David Ford, a millwright from Pittsburg, Pa., came about this time, and assisted him in the construction. He commenced grinding in the spring of 1828. This was a great improvement over the horse-power mill, and the settlers had begun to sorely feel the need of it. But there was one thing lacking; there was no bolter, and the material for one was not to be had in the county. Mrs. Ford, however, came to the rescue. She thought of a muslin dress she had in her trunk. This was brought forth and given for the public good, and the mill was equipped and in full running order. This was the first water-power mill in the county, and the first flour-mill in Western Michigan. Mr. Ford soon after built a saw-mill at the same place. In the spring of 1828 Eli Bonnell and Adam Tietzort emigrated from Ohio, and located in what is now Niles, and built cabins. They sold soon after to Walling and Lacy. Garrett Shurte emigrated in the summer of 1828, and settled on Section 25; and soon after his brothers, Isaac and Samuel, came and lived with him for a time. In September of the same year, Stephen Salee moved into the township and located on the bank of the river a mile below the present city limits. Sometime after his settlement he began the erection of a saw-mill on the Dowagiac creek, about a mile above the bridge. The long time in building obliged him to replace some of the timber which had decayed by exposure; but he persevered, and at the end of seventeen years he was able to call it complete. Neil Sparks came from Indiana in October, 1828, and located some distance below Salee's, in the bend of the river. The next settlers, Obed P. Lacy, Isaac Gray, William Justice and S. B. Walling and wife (who was a sister of Lacy), arrived in October from Richmond, Ind. Obed Lacy and Mr. Walling engaged in the mercantile business together. Isaac Gray built a cabin near the bank of the river, south of Main street, and returned to Richmond for his family and a stock of goods, with which he arrived in October, 1829. In the spring of 1830, he received a commission as postmaster, and was the first commissioned postmaster of Niles. The mails at that early day were carried between Detroit and Chicago by soldiers on foot.

Ephraim Lacy and two sons, Elijah and David, and daughter, Acenith, came in April, 1829; they built a house a short distance above the bridge on Dowagiac creek. At the land sale at Monroe that year, Mr. Walling bought one hundred and ninety acres of land, which included the water power on the creek. The village was laid out during the summer. Morgan Wilson came that year, and built a log house near the flour-mill. He also built a tannery a few weeks later, which was the first tannery in the county. Hiram Chilson arrived in December, and Col. David Olds came in 1830. The Lacys began to improve the water-power in 1829 by the erection of a saw-mill, the second one in the county (Ford's being the first). The mill commenced operation in January, 1830; as soon as this was finished, they commenced the erection of a flour-mill, which was finished a few months later. Col. A. Huston came to Niles in May, 1830, and bought a log house of Mr. Justice, and he soon had it fitted up for a tavern. Jacob Beeson opened a store at St. Joseph, but soon removed to Niles, which he found was a better trading point. The anniversary of independence was appropriately celebrated on the 4th of July of that year. A sycamore pole, sixty feet high, was raised in front of Col. Huston's tavern; the Declaration of Independence was read by Col. Edwards, and dinner was served by Col. Huston. About twenty men were present at the first celebration in Niles.

There was quite a large emigration of settlers to the township during this year, among whom were, Eber Griswold, Thomas Green, Titus B. Willard, Thomas Deniston, Daniel Brown, Wm. Cotten, Job Beeson, Joseph Stevens, John Wittenmeyer, Joshua Comley, and Rowland Clark. In 1831, several additions were made to the settlement, among whom was Dr. Erasmus Winslow, the first physician; Dr. Wm. Beeson arrived a few months later. A



## BERRIEN COUNTY.

ferry was established this year by Benjamin and Joseph Finch. A road was surveyed in May by Samuel Marrs, from St. Joseph through Wolf Prairie to Niles; roads were also laid out from the Indiana State line through Bertrand to Niles, and Pokagon to Niles. The county was organized in 1831, receiving its name from Hon. J. M. Berrien, a member of President Jackson's cabinet, with St. Joseph as the county seat. The first deed recorded in Berrien county was made November 22, 1831, by Eber Griswold and Marinda Griswold, his wife, conveying to Wm. Liston lot No. 23 in Wm. Justice's plat of Niles, and recorded at 4 o'clock P. M. the same day. Obed P. Lacy, Register.

**Berrien Township.**—John Johnson was the first settler in this township, and located his farm in Section 29, in 1827. G. H. Claypool, in the fall of the same year, settled on eighty acres in the same section. These two families were the only residents of the township for two years. In the summer of 1829, Isaac and John Smith located in Sections 13 and 24, near Smith's lake. In 1831, Wm. Lemon came from Ohio, and located in Section 19 (the D. B. Townsend farm); the small creek that runs through this place furnished the power for the first saw-mill in the township, which was built by him a short time after. Michael Hand located in Section 31 the same year. Hugh Marrs entered land in Section 7, and Adam Michael, in 1832, located in Section 21; with him came Isaac Murphy, who located in Section 15. Prior to 1832 all voters in the southern half of the county were obliged to go to Niles to vote. The township was organized during that year, and extended west to the lake. Julius Brown came from Niles that year, and located in Section 7. Among the early settlers who came after this were James Gillispie, who settled in Section 21; Elias Parker, in Section 29, where he built a saw mill; John Powers, in Section 15; Thomas Rigglin and Hiram Hinchman, in Section 23. In October, 1834, Andrew Tate settled in Section 17. Cyrus Hinchman settled in Section 11. On this farm he raised the largest pumpkin ever seen by the "oldest inhabitant"; it required two men to lift it into the wagon. He took it to Niles and traded it for a barrel of salt. Richard McOmber settled in Sections 16 and 17 (now the County Poor Farm). David Moore and Martin Friley settled in the north part of the township. In 1836, Henry Rush settled near the town line, in Section 5. Among other early settlers were Francis R. Pinnell, Thomas Easton, E. B. Walker, Nathan Fitch, Silas Ireland, Shadrach and Eli Ford and Andrew Burk.

**St. Joseph.**—The permanent settlement of St. Joseph dates from 1828, when the Indians ceded the land to the United States, and Major Calvin Brittain located there. Major Brittain was employed the year previous as teacher at the Carey Mission, and he hastened to secure the first claim at the mouth of the river. At this time the river emptied into the lake near the present location of Cooper, Wells & Co.'s knitting factory. Augustus B. Newell came in 1829, and built a log house below the hill, near the foot of State street. Major Brittain made his home with Newell, and during the year built a small warehouse near the present site of the freight house of the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad Company.

In May of this year Daniel T. Wilson came; his father's family came in the fall, and with them came Pamela Ives (Mrs. Calvin Bartlett). Benjamin Chandler also came in 1829, and built a house on the bluff. Benjamin C. Hoyt arrived in July of the same year, and engaged in the mercantile business. Other settlers who came about the same time were Calvin Bartlett, Wm. Huff, Major Timothy S. Smith and L. L. Johnson, who located near the lake shore about a mile north of the village, the place now known as "Double L Gap." During 1829 and 1830, the land in this part of the county was surveyed by John Mullett, Deputy Government Surveyor, and in 1830, Major Brittain and Mr. Newell entered the lands already secured by pre-emption. In 1831, the village was laid out by Major Brittain, the Mansion House was built on the bluff by Mr. Newell, the Government lighthouse was commenced, and a post-office was established, Major Brittain being appointed postmaster. The first marriage in St. Joseph occurred this year at the Mansion House, the contracting parties being Calvin Bartlett and Pamela Ives, the ceremony being performed by Major Timothy Smith. Their oldest son, Amos C. Bartlett, was born the following year, and was the first white child born in St. Joseph; he, in his manhood, became a well known and popular steamboat captain. He is now a resident of Buchanan. Owing to the widespread terror caused by the Black Hawk war in the spring of 1832, but few settlers located in St. Joseph that year or the year following; among the few who came were Edward P. Deacon and Wm. McKaleb, who in 1832 built a steam saw-mill on the river bank between the bayou bridge and Main street. It was during this year that the first attempt was made to navigate the St. Joseph river with a steamboat. The boat was called the Newburyport, and, in command of Capt. White, made a trip as far as Berrien, where she ran aground, and was brought back in a damaged condition, and the experiment was abandoned until the following year, when Deacon and McKaleb built the Matilda Barney, Daniel Wilson, captain, and Leverett Plum, engineer. The Matilda remained on the river several years. During the winter of 1833-34, another tavern, the Michigan House, was built; it was a log building, and stood below the hill, west of State street. In March, 1834, the village of St. Joseph was incorporated by an Act of the Legislative Council of the Territory; at this time the village contained twenty-seven dwelling houses. At a meeting of the "Freemen" at the school-house on the first Monday in May, 1834, the following village officers were declared elected: Thomas Fitzgerald, President; E. P. Deacon, Treasurer; Fowler Preston, Marshal; B. C. Hoyt, James F. Lord, Wm. McKaleb, Calvin Brittain and John Wittenmeyer, Trustees. The sum of \$400 was levied for the use of the corporation this year. As money was scarce, it was difficult to collect taxes, and an ordinance was passed by the Trustees some months afterward authorizing the Marshal to take promissory notes from the residents of the village for the

unpaid part of the tax, "which notes may be paid by digging and burning stumps in the streets at twenty-five cents per stump." This year (1834) was far more active in improving St. Joseph than any of its predecessors. Large amounts of freight were received for the inland towns, such as Kalamazoo, Schoolcraft, Paw Paw, Three Rivers, South Bend and Niles. The merchants of these towns had their goods shipped to St. Joseph, and taken up the river. A large number of new residents were added during this year. Among the number were R. B. Duncan, George and Edward Kingsley, Curtis Boughton, Samuel R. Russell, Robert Hollywood, Hiram Brown and Edwin Richardson. In the autumn of 1834 the first survey of the Detroit & St. Joseph Railroad was made by Lieut. Berrien, and a corps of engineers. This contemplated road raised the hopes of the people; speculation ran high, and so did the price of real estate. About this time the sand hills north of the river were purchased by Gurdon S. Hubbard & Co., at a large price, and laid out into lots and streets. From a plat of the contemplated city on record at the Register's office, we learn that the larger portion was to have been north of the river; the streets and lots as laid out, extended from the lake to the Paw Paw river; a canal was to be dug from the Paw Paw river to the lake, by the "Double L Gap," and this would be lined with mills and factories; on the south side of the river, various lots were set apart for religious and educational purposes; the court house was to stand on the northeast corner of Broad and Main streets. Visions of a great city floated before their eyes. If all the land within five miles of the mouth of the river had been a swamp, the unlucky owner of which would have been glad to sell for \$1 an acre, St. Joseph might have been a rival of Chicago; but it stood high and dry, and its healthfulness was all that could be desired. The pioneers had a good thing, and they knew it, and the moving spirits of the village, by showing a disposition to control the affairs of others, and by asking an enormous price for the land, drove many men away who would otherwise have settled there.

**Royalton.**—John Pike was the first settler in Royalton township. He located in Section 1 in 1832. The next settler was Jehiel Enos, who entered eighty acres adjoining Pike the same year. He sold out in 1835 to Josephus Gard, who moved onto it. In 1834, Major Timothy S. Smith laid out and recorded a village in Section 1, and called it Royalton; but it proved to be only a paper town. In the spring of 1834, David Shearer, his son Eli, and Adam Briney came from Ohio, and located in Section 19. David entered 160 acres; Eli, 80; and Briney, 160. They returned in the fall for their families. David Shearer was a widower with seven children, and he married a widow with six, so that, when he started for Michigan, he had a family of thirteen children. When the Shearers came in, Clark Pennell and his father were keeping what was known as the "Buckhorn tavern," on the St. Joseph road, a log concern, afterward kept by D. M. Drum. It received its name by reason of a pair of buck's horns placed over the tavern shed by Wm. H. Tryon, who was a noted deer hunter. In the fall of 1834, Rowland Tryon and his sons William H. and John settled in Section 29. William H. still lives on the old farm. William Miltenberger, with his family, came in 1835, and settled in Section 30. William Baumgartner came with him, and eventually settled in Section 18. David Ball settled in Section 13 the same year, and in 1839 sold to Robert Hollywood. His sons, Job B. and Robert T. Hollywood, still own the place. Theodore C. Abbe and two brothers settled in Section 12. Samuel Danforth settled in Section 7 in 1838, and his son, J. B. Danforth, afterward settled in Section 12.

**Oronoko.**—The ground now occupied by Berrien Springs was originally known as Wolf Prairie, and, with its fine location and rich soil, had a great attraction for settlers, the first of whom was John Pike, who came in 1829. This part of the county not having been surveyed at that time, he pre-empted a few acres on the river bottom, which is a part of what is known as the Shaker farm, now owned by H. J. Howe. In 1831 he sold his claim to George Kimmel, and in 1832 moved to Royalton township.

In 1829, Mr. George Kimmel, from Somerset county, Pa., visited the county, and in 1830 entered about 2,000 acres in and around Wolf Prairie. In 1831 he and his two sons, Wellington and John, and several laboring men arrived, and cleared the land now occupied by Mr. Howe; the remainder of his family did not arrive until 1833. He built the first saw-mill in the township in 1832, on Lemon creek. His daughters, Mrs. Susan Kephart, of Berrien Springs, and Mrs. Hester B. Stevens, of Niles, still own large farms which their father gave them out of this tract. He also gave land to his daughter, Julia A. Dougherty, which is now owned by her children; and to his daughter, Mary Graham, which is now owned by George Graham. Francis B. Murdoch, son-in-law of Mr. Kimmel, came from Eli Ford's mill at Niles, in 1831, with his wife and one child (Geo. H. Murdoch), having received 120 acres of land from Mr. Kimmel. He built a house near the site of Mrs. James Graham's residence. Mr. Kimmel also gave large farms to his grandsons, George Graham, James Graham and Geo. H. Murdoch.

Pitt Brown was another settler in 1831. He was proprietor of the ferry which he established soon after his arrival, and was the first postmaster; he kept the office in his tavern, which he built at the foot of the hill below the west end of the bridge, where he afterward had a store in company with Robert E. Ward, and with him also established a distillery.

Edward Ballengee came in 1832, and purchased an unfinished house near the present location of the Defield House. In April of the following year he moved his stock of goods from Indiana, and opened a store. Thomas Love was subsequently his partner in business. Lyman A. Barnard came to Wolf Prairie in 1830. In 1832 he built a fifteen-ton vessel at La Grange Prairie, and named it the Dart; he hauled it with ox teams to the river at Niles, and floated it down to St. Joseph, where he put in masts, and sailed it several months between



## BERRIEN COUNTY.

St. Joseph and Chicago. He then left the lake, and engaged with Pitt Brown as clerk and ferryman. He afterward married Brown's sister. The village of Berrien Springs was laid out and platted in 1831 by Samuel Marrs, Pitt Brown, Horace Godfrey and Francis B. Murdoch. Among other pioneers were, Wm. F. St. John, Hezekiah Hall, Wm. Webster, Stephen Purdy, Joseph Feather, Stephen Leonard, Adam Freed, George Brang, Stephen Wood, Burr Benton, Jacob Shoemaker and James Watson. Berrien Springs was chosen as the county seat in 1837.

**Bertrand.**—The first settler in this township was Benj. M. Redding. In 1830 he located a farm in Section 7, the present location of Dayton village. In 1831 he brought his family to Hamilton, Ind., a few miles south of Dayton, where they remained until the following year, when he had completed a saw-mill and dwelling on his farm. The place was called Redding's Mills, and the post-office was known by that name.

The next family to come into the township was Wm. B. Ferson, who located in Section 5. David Vanderhoof, in company with Charles Wells, moved into the township in 1834; Vanderhoof settled in Section 7, and Mr. Wells in Section 13. In the spring of 1835, Samuel Street settled on the reservation about one and one-half miles northeast of Vanderhoof's. Solomon Hamilton emigrated from New York with his family in 1835, and located in Section 17. In 1834 John De Armond came from Ohio and settled in Section 18. Frederick Howe, from Massachusetts, moved with his parents in 1812 to Courtland Co., N. Y., and in 1834 started from there with a horse and wagon on a tour through the West, intending to locate a farm in Illinois; while passing over the Portage Prairie, it pleased him so well that he decided to locate his home there. He came with his family in 1835, and bought 160 acres of Samuel Carman in Section 11, which Carman had purchased the year before; he soon bought more land, until his farm comprised 240 acres. One of his sons, Charles F. Howe, still lives on the old homestead. Elijah Egbert came to Bertrand in 1835, and located in Section 4. Sebastian Overacker settled in the same section at the same time. Asa Willard, also, in the same year settled in Section 9. Benj. Franklin settled in Section 2. Solomon Miller located in Section 17. John Bainton located in Section 24. Abel Robinson located in Section 18. Wm. Baston came in 1836, and purchased 160 acres of George Harland in Section 8, which he held under the pre-emption act. Among other early settlers were Samuel Redding, Jacob Truit, Jacob Bishop, William Morley, James H. Montgomery and Joshua Howell.

**Buchanan.**—Russell McCoy was the first settler in this township. He came to the county in 1829, and was engaged at the Carey Mission. In 1834 he staked a claim at the mouth of McCoy creek, which he thought would be an excellent place for a mill, and soon had his cabin built. The Indians thought he was trespassing on their territory, and one day while he was away they tore it down. He put it up the second time, and it was allowed to remain. Hiram Wray came with his family and occupied it soon after it was finished. McCoy, being a single man, boarded with him, and together they built a saw-mill the following year. Chas. Cowles came in 1834, and located in the southwest quarter of Section 25, and built a shingle mill. Cowles soon after sold his property to Chas. C. Walling, who put a run of stone in the mill and furnished the settlers with Graham flour and corn meal. Leonard Madron located in the northeast corner of Section 35. He sold his property in 1836, consisting of his claim, one cow and a half-acre of potatoes, to Andrew C. Day, who moved onto the place, and lived there until his death, in 1885. John Hatfield and Mr. Atkins came in 1835, and built a saw-mill where Bainton Bros.' roller mill now stands. Seth Sherwood settled a mile north of Moccasin Bluff in 1831. John and Robert Martindale settled in Section 4. Jacob Dragoo came in 1835, and located in Section 23. Among other early settlers were Lawson Watson, Wm. McIntyre, Daniel and Watson Roe, Wm. Wagner, John Juday, Darius Jennings, Levi Sanford, Absalom Colvin, Arvin Chapman, John Hamilton, Joseph Demont and Albert B. Staples. The last three laid out the plat of the village.

**New Buffalo.**—The village of New Buffalo was founded in 1835, when Wessel Whittaker, Nelson Willard, Jacob Barker and Russell Goodrich bought the land and laid out the town. They were from Buffalo, N. Y., and expected to make the mouth of the Galien river the Buffalo of Michigan. The first cabin was built at the corner of Whittaker avenue and Merchant street. Soon after this Russell Goodrich, Truman A. Clough, Dr. Reuben Pierce, Myel Pierce, Simeon Pierce, Moses G. Pratt and Festus A. Holbrook came by vessel from Buffalo, N. Y. Building progressed rapidly. Goodrich built a tavern on lot No. 2, block 12. In June Wm. Ratcliff arrived overland with the family of Mr. Whittaker. Ratcliff carried the first mail to Michigan City. For a time emigration came in very rapidly. In 1837 the Virginia Land Company, composed mostly of Virginians, purchased 160 acres of land adjoining the village, and laid it out into lots. Joshua R. C. Brown came as their agent. In March, 1836, the township was organized, and included Chikaming and Three Oaks. The first election was held at the tavern of Russell Goodrich, thirty-six votes were cast, and Alonzo Bennett was elected Supervisor, and Hiram Bishop Clerk.

**Three Oaks.**—The first settlement made in this township was by Richard Love, from Ohio, in 1835, in Section 24; Sylvester Shedd settled in 1836, in Section 23; John Hatfield, the same year, settled in Section 24; P. G. Magness settled in the same section. Vincent Nash and Enoch Lewis, from Virginia, settled in Section 14; Levi Paddock settled in Section 22; Moses Chamberlain, a native of New Hampshire, came to New Buffalo in 1836, and entered ten 80-acre lots in New Buffalo, Three Oaks and Chikaming townships; but it was not until the fall of 1843 that he moved his family, and settled in Section 15, and built the first frame house in the township. His two sons, Henry and William, are still residents of Three Oaks.

**Bainbridge.**—The first settlers in Bainbridge were Bartholomew Sharria and his five sons, Peter, Luke, Tenos, Louis and Bartholomew, Jr. They came in 1833 from Canada, and settled in Section 8. One Ruleaux, also a Canadian, came soon after, and built him a log house on the Sharria place, stocked it with a few bottles of whisky, and called it a tavern. In 1835 the Territorial road from Detroit to St. Joseph was opened through Bainbridge, and at the same time Martin Tice entered land in Section 17 on the line of the road, on which he built a log house. John P. Davis also put up a log tavern opposite Tice's house. Samuel McKeys with his family came into the township in 1836, and settled in Section 11. He entered sixteen separate tracts of land in the county, six of which were in Bainbridge. David Byers, with his sister-in-law (a widow with one son, John Byers), came this year, and settled in Sections 13 and 14. Mrs. Byers entered 160 acres of land, and David 240. David Byers is credited with raising and shipping the first peaches that ever went from Berrien county, which was in 1843. Lot Sutherland, in 1836, settled on 100 acres in Section 27. Artemus Stickney settled in Section 28 in 1837. Adam Miller, the same year, settled in Section 24. Other early settlers were H. H. Selter, Daniel Pettis, Isaac Young, Stephen R. Gilson, Gilbert Van Vranken and J. H. Enos. The southwestern portion of the township is popularly known as "Pan Yan." The first settlement made there was by the Brants, in Section 31, in 1836, the family consisting of Simeon Brant, wife and four boys, Nathaniel, John, Daniel and Augustus. They were followed by Francis Johnson, who settled in Section 12, and Joseph Griffin, Ethumar Adams and David Sutherland.

**Waterliet.**—The first settlement made in this township was in 1832 by Job Davis, who entered 150 acres in Section 21, with the intention of getting out lumber and shingles for the St. Joseph market; but before he had fairly begun he sold out his interest to Messrs. Griffith, Hoyt & Hatch, who proposed to construct a canal from Paw Paw lake to the Paw Paw river, build a saw-mill, and engage to a liberal extent in lumbering. One of the first to act upon the promised future was Levi Ballengee, who bought 80 acres of land near the site of the new mill, and put up first a log cabin, then a frame house of considerable size, in which he proposed to board the men who were to be employed by Griffith & Co. At this juncture one Sumner, who had been sued by Mr. Hoyt on a store account, and knowing that Griffith & Co. had, by a singular oversight, neglected to acquire the right opposite their mill property, where their dam must necessarily be, entered the land, and forbade Griffith & Co. building their dam on his property, and refused to sell to them at any price, and they were obliged to abandon the enterprise. Mr. Ballengee, being there, resolved to remain. In November, 1834, Stephen R. Gilson came, and in company with Mr. Ballengee they went into the shingle business. During the winter Rumsey Christy came and squatted, put up a cabin, and commenced making shingles on his own account. The next spring Hiram Ormsby joined the little colony, and shingle making became lively, and the place became known as "Shingle Diggins." The next shingle-maker was Isaac Young. He was followed by Erastus Barnes, Henry Selter and others, and the "Diggins" grew to be an important settlement. In 1837 Gilson got up a corner on shingles by buying the whole out-put and controlling the market. He employed Indians to run them down the river, where he had a force of about 20 red-skins, whose performances in taking the shingles out of the river and landing them on the dock are said to have been very lively and interesting. In 1838, the shingle timber being exhausted, the shingle makers departed for other places, and "Shingle Diggins" dropped out of existence. In the meantime settlers came in and located farms, and rapidly cleared up the country. The improvement at Waterliet village was begun in 1838 by Sumner and Wheeler, who put up a saw-mill near the present site of the Chicago and Paw Paw Lake Canal & Navigation Company's saw-mill.

**Sodus.**—The first improvement in the township was made in 1836 by James B. Larue, who built a saw-mill on Pipestone creek, in Section 3. David Rector, Jr., entered the first land in the township in 1837, being 10 acres in Section 14, but did not settle on it until 1839. His father, David Rector, Sr., about that time settled on 40 acres adjoining. Hiram Rector lived with his father a few years, then settled on a farm in Section 23. William H. Rector lived in St. Joseph until 1842, when he moved onto a farm adjoining his father and brother. Among other early settlers were, Solomon and Jonathan Foster, near the river; Abner and Edward Buckner, in Section 13; Ebenezer Farley, in 23; James McDougal and James B. Larue.

**Benton.**—This township was not settled as early as some of the other townships in the county. In 1844 there were but 237 inhabitants within its borders, and ten years later the number was not doubled. Jehiel Enos became the first settler in 1834, in Section 13. James H. Enos moved into the township with his family in 1836. Eleazer Morton settled in Section 18 in 1836. One of his sons, Henry C. Morton, still resides on the old homestead. When Mr. Morton came, the only other pioneers were James Dalton, in Section 19, and Joseph Caldwell and John Loudan, who settled on the north side of the Paw Paw river. About a year later, James Higbee settled in Section 14. In 1837, Benjamin Johnson, a blacksmith, settled on the Territorial road in Section 14. North of Johnson's, Jacob Van Horn settled about the same time; soon after, John D. Bury, Stephen Richard, Cornelius Stanley, J. M. Gilbert and George King settled in the northwest part of the township. In April, 1841, the first election of township officers was held, and only 13 votes were cast; in the November election, there were 25 votes recorded.

**Pipestone.**—The first settler in this township was James Kirk, a Virginian. He entered 80 acres of land in Section 20 in the fall of 1836, and the next spring he moved his family onto it. In the fall, Dr. Morgan Enos located at Shanghai Corners, so called, it is said, because the doctor was the first to import Shanghai chickens. He entered 160 acres of land in Sections 18 and 19. William Boughton came a few weeks later, and built a cabin a short



## BERRIEN COUNTY.

distance south of the Corners. In 1838, Jacob Enos, brother of the doctor, and Loren Marsh moved into the neighborhood. Afterward came Edward Hart, Robert Ferry, J. F. Haskins and Orlando Boughton.

**Weesaw.**—This township remained unsettled until 1836, when Phineas Stratton settled in Section 7. Timothy Atkins came about the same time. A saw-mill was built on the Galien river at what is now New Troy, by Willard, Stoner & Ames, of New Buffalo, and most of those that came about that time did not locate on farms, but worked about the mill and lived near by. Among those who had settled in the township at the close of 1837 were Hiram and Solomon Gould, Stephen Hobert and Sidney Ford, in the vicinity of New Troy. George Brong, a blacksmith, settled in Section 2; John Rugg settled in Section 20. Rugg, Hart and Brong were the only settlers who lived out of the village prior to 1840. Alpheus Hill moved to Hill's Corners in 1846; William Pierce settled in Section 10 about this time. Among other early settlers were, William Strong, Henry Searls, in Section 3; Hiram Wells, in Section 11. Matthew Paddock, in Section 11; Ephraim Murdoch, in the same section; William Lamb, in Section 25; Alexander and Thomas Lamb, in Section 36; Elijah Hull, also, in 36. Ambrose A. and Thomas Morley came to New Troy in 1853; Ambrose was the first postmaster.

**Galien.**—The earliest settlers here were Samuel Garwood, James Wilson and John P. Johnson. Garwood settled in Section 11 before 1836, and Wilson settled in Section 1, and in 1837 built the first saw-mill in the township on a small stream that ran through his farm. Johnson entered the east half of Section 19, and west half of Section 20, and settled there in 1834. William Burns settled in Section 11; Daniel Bolinger, in 20; Obadiah Rittenhouse, in Section 3; Alvin Emory, in 22; Richard Huston, in 16 and 21; John Unrugh, in 23; Henry Smith, in 10; Perry Magness, in 19; Peter Critchett, in 4; Asher, Noah, David and Allison Spicer came in 1847. George Partridge settled in Section 11 in 1849; and in 1850, Samuel Sleigh settled in Section 16, where he built a mill known as the Penyard mill. The first steam saw-mill was built in Galien village in 1851 by Clapp & Chaney.

**Lake.**—The pioneers of Lake first found their homes in the eastern part of the township. John Harner was among the first, if not the first. He settled in Section 25; a little later Horace Godfrey settled in the same section. John Starr located in Section 12. Thomas Phillipps settled in Section 2 in 1836. In the spring of 1837 he sold the mill site on his land to Peter Ruggles and Erastus Munger, who built a saw-mill the same year. In 1839 Henry Lemon settled in Section 3. Benj. Lemon located in Section 24 in 1842. Bradley M. Pennell settled, about 1843, in Section 24. In 1844 Comfort Pennell settled in Section 12; Harmon Bean, in Section 11; Henry Huss, in 12; Jacob Vetter, in 13; and Ruel Blackman, in 36. In the fall of 1856 George Bridgman, Warren Howe and Charles F. Howe formed the Charlotte Lumber Company, and built a large steam saw-mill in Section 19, at a cost of \$20,000, with a railway to the lake, and several branches into the timber, in all about seven miles of track. In 1863 the mill was destroyed by fire; two other mills were erected on the same site, and shared the same fate, the last one being consumed in 1870. The Bridgman post-office was established in 1861 with the name of Laketon, but ten years later was changed to the name of the village which was laid out and recorded in 1870 by Geo. Bridgman.

**Hagar.**—The first white settler that came into this township was Henry Hawley, a Canadian, who entered 160 acres of land in Section 23, in 1839; Charles Lamb settled the same year in the same section. Mathias Farnum came next, in December, and settled on 160 acres in Section 13. William McCrea was Hagar's fourth settler; he entered 120 acres in Section 14. Among other earlier settlers were Nathaniel Bundy, in 14, Francis Pinnell, Joseph Stratton, Crawford Hazzard, Lacy and Daniel Brant, Isaac Finch, Alexis Finch, and Isaac Finch, Jr. The first saw-mill was built by Farnum and Alexis Finch on Farnum's land.

**Chikaming.**—For many years after the settlement of New Buffalo, lands in this township were unoccupied by actual settlers; most of the land was entered by non-residents, and held at speculative prices on account of the timber. Richard Peckham was the first to make a permanent settlement, in 1843, in Section 20. Henry Chamberlain located on the same section; he built a cabin, and lived in it about a year. Alfred Ames settled in Section 30, in 1845. The first school was taught at his house, his wife was the teacher; this was in 1847. William Miller also settled on a farm in the same section the same year. Among other early settlers were H. Hebner, T. A. Clough, Geo. Garland, Arnold Pratt, Richard Horton, Tobias Ray, Herman Rogers, P. B. Andrews and Amos Fisher.

**Lincoln.**—This is the youngest township in the county. Until 1867 it constituted a part of Royalton. Within the present territory one of the earliest settlements in Berrien county was made in 1835 by Major Timothy S. Smith, who settled in Section 1, near the mouth of Hickory creek, at that time belonging to St. Joseph. Among the pioneers who succeeded Major Smith were Martin Lounsbury, who settled in Section 24 in 1842, and Samuel Davis, in Section 25 the same year. Gould Parrish settled in Section 36 in 1843; about the same time Harrison and John Nash settled in Section 34. Leonard Archer located in Section 36 in 1845. Among other early settlers were Stephen Lamoin, Alonzo Spear, Stephen Bonnell, Alexander Wilber, Andrew and Isaac Smoke, Dr. J. N. Percell, James Dunham, Hiram Brown and William Walworth. Other pioneers in the eastern part of the township were Jacob Fikes, John Bort, Orin Brown, Chester Phelps, John Graham, Artemus Walker, Henry Evans, Wm. Brown, George Martin and T. W. Dunham.

It will be seen that, although traces of civilization were seen in this county earlier than elsewhere in the State, except at Detroit, the final settlements of the lands were made at a time within the memory of men now living, many of whom are still in the county and were interested witnesses of the concluding transactions. To attempt to recapitulate the steps by which the Indian country of those early days has been converted into the seat of high enlightenment and smiling plenty, were a useless task. County histories, gazetteers and records preserved by the pioneer associations are compendious and full of interest, and they are too numerous to render it necessary for more to be said here.

In the laborious task of preparing this Atlas the author has learned so much of the county, its inhabitants and capabilities, that he can not refrain from expressing the hope that the new generation now pushing to the front may be as enterprising and as amply rewarded as those have been who made the wilderness a land of smiling plains and fertile valleys, dotted with homes of comfort and luxury.



BERRIEN COUNTY.

POPULATION OF CITY AND VILLAGES.

	1870.	1874.	1880.	1884.
Benton Harbor .....	661	-----	1,230	1,388
Berrien Center .....	-----	-----	74	83
Dayton .....	-----	-----	181	-----
Buchanan .....	1,702	-----	1,894	2,070
Bridgman .....	-----	-----	194	163
Berrien Springs .....	-----	-----	758	732
Coloma .....	-----	-----	269	263
Niles .....	4,629	4,592	4,197	4,606
New Buffalo .....	638	-----	523	593
Stevensville .....	-----	-----	-----	117
St. Joseph .....	-----	-----	2,603	2,623
Three Oaks .....	-----	-----	474	468
Watervliet .....	-----	-----	179	243

POPULATION OF TOWNSHIPS.

	1860.	1870.	1874.	1880.	1884.
Bainbridge .....	968	1,337	1,418	1,378	1,470
Benton .....	1,028	3,116	3,524	3,123	3,420
Berrien .....	1,225	1,405	1,381	1,392	1,506
Bertrand .....	1,533	1,522	1,361	1,308	1,288
Buchanan .....	900	2,857	2,880	2,898	3,084
Chikaming .....	311	992	947	996	1,006
Galien .....	642	856	1,231	1,292	1,319
Hagar .....	438	834	823	946	863
Lake .....	557	1,002	1,083	1,247	1,288
Lincoln .....	-----	1,188	1,122	1,408	1,684
New Buffalo .....	815	1,289	1,444	1,191	1,281
Niles .....	2,699	1,910	1,795	1,663	1,583
Oronoko .....	1,245	1,615	1,625	1,812	1,845
Pipestone .....	996	1,506	1,495	1,405	1,378
Royalton .....	962	1,040	959	1,024	994
Sodus .....	626	907	841	960	971
St. Joseph .....	1,392	2,994	3,288	3,796	3,482
Three Oaks .....	537	1,316	1,316	1,393	1,370
Watervliet .....	1,003	1,674	1,718	1,897	1,986
Weesaw .....	755	1,243	1,267	1,396	1,227

TOWNS.	Benton Harbor.	Berrien Springs.	Berrien Center.	Bertrand.	Buchanan.	Bridgman.	Coloma.	Dayton.	Eau Claire.	Galien.	Millburg.	New Buffalo.	New Troy.	Niles.	Stevensville.	St. Joseph.	Three Oaks.	Watervliet.
Benton Harbor .....	16.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Berrien Springs .....	15.5	3.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Berrien Center .....	29.0	13.9	18.9	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Bertrand .....	25.0	10.0	13.3	9.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Buchanan .....	15.0	12.0	15.3	26.0	17.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Bridgman .....	10.0	19.5	17.5	32.0	29.0	25.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Coloma .....	25.0	15.0	13.3	12.0	4.0	17.0	35.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Dayton .....	13.0	4.5	2.5	20.4	14.5	16.0	15.0	18.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Eau Claire .....	26.0	17.0	19.3	15.0	7.0	13.3	35.8	3.0	21.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Galien .....	6.0	15.0	12.5	29.0	25.0	21.0	6.0	29.0	10.0	32.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Millburg .....	29.0	27.4	30.7	28.5	20.0	14.0	39.0	16.0	32.0	13.0	35.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
New Buffalo .....	19.5	13.0	16.3	22.0	13.0	5.0	32.0	11.5	17.8	8.0	25.5	14.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
New Troy .....	24.0	10.0	10.0	5.0	6.0	23.0	25.0	10.0	12.5	13.0	23.9	26.0	19.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Niles .....	8.5	11.7	15.0	27.0	16.0	5.0	20.0	18.0	16.2	16.5	14.5	19.0	10.5	22.0	-----	-----	-----	-----
Stevensville .....	1.5	15.0	15.5	31.0	21.5	13.0	11.5	25.0	13.0	24.0	7.5	27.0	18.0	25.0	7.0	-----	-----	-----
St. Joseph .....	26.6	20.0	20.0	21.0	13.0	12.5	38.0	9.0	24.5	6.0	33.0	6.8	7.9	19.0	18.0	25.0	-----	-----
Three Oaks .....	12.0	19.5	18.5	29.7	30.0	27.0	2.5	35.0	18.0	36.5	8.0	41.5	29.0	25.0	21.5	13.5	39.5	-----
Watervliet .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----



ROSCOE D. DIX.

T. L. WILKINSON.

# DIX & WILKINSON,

## BERRIEN SPRINGS, MICH.

---

*ABSTRACT OF TITLE TO ALL LANDS AND VILLAGE  
LOTS IN BERRIEN COUNTY.*

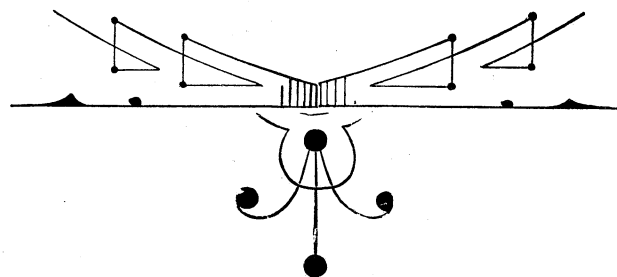
---

YOU CAN NOT AFFORD TO BUY OR SELL WITHOUT EXAMINING TITLE.

---

## MONEY TO LOAN,

IN LARGE OR SMALL SUMS, ON IMPROVED FARMS ONLY.

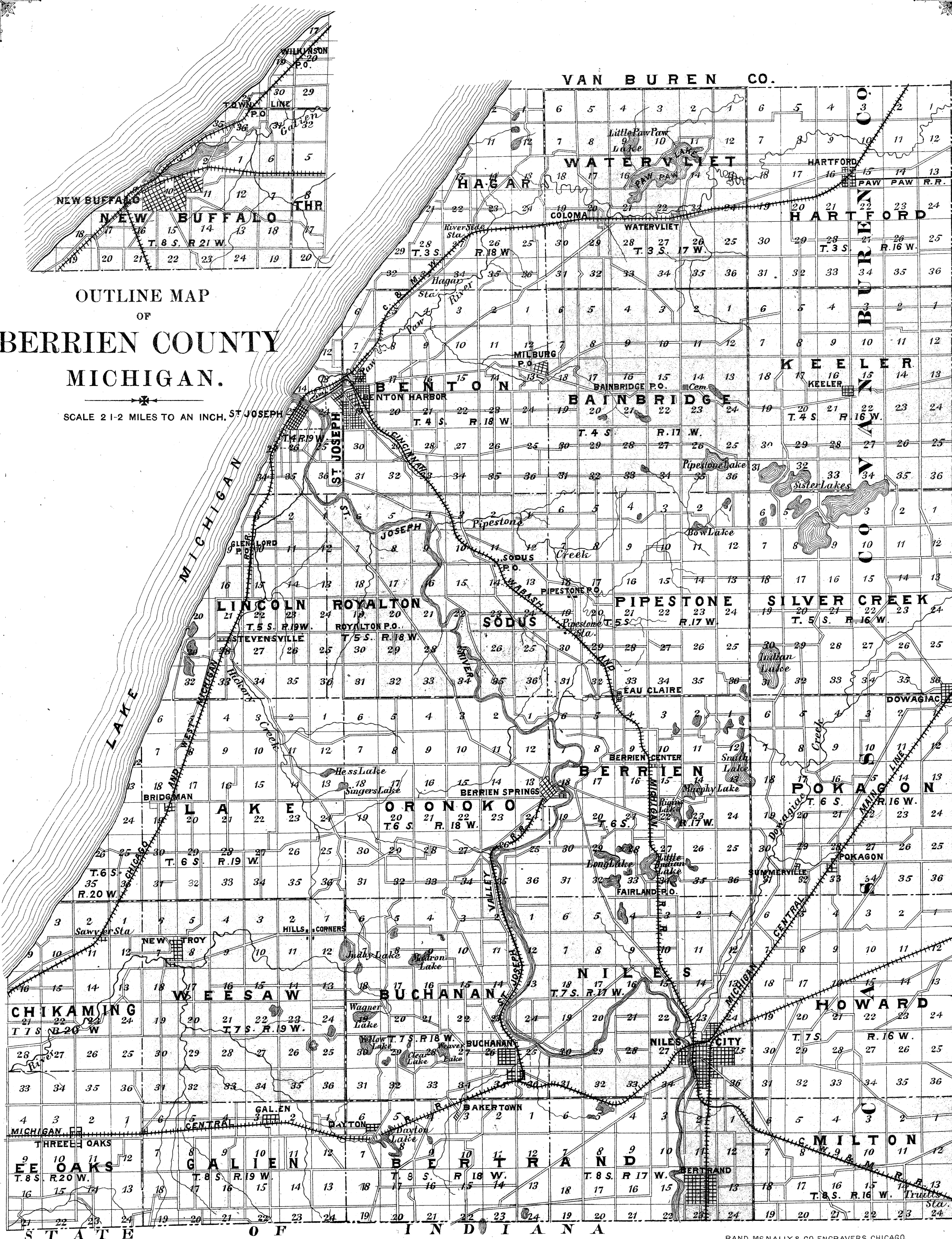




# BERRIEN COUNTY

## MICHIGAN.

SCALE 2 1-2 MILES TO AN INCH. ST JOSEPH



RAND, McNALLY & CO. ENGRAVERS, CHICAGO.





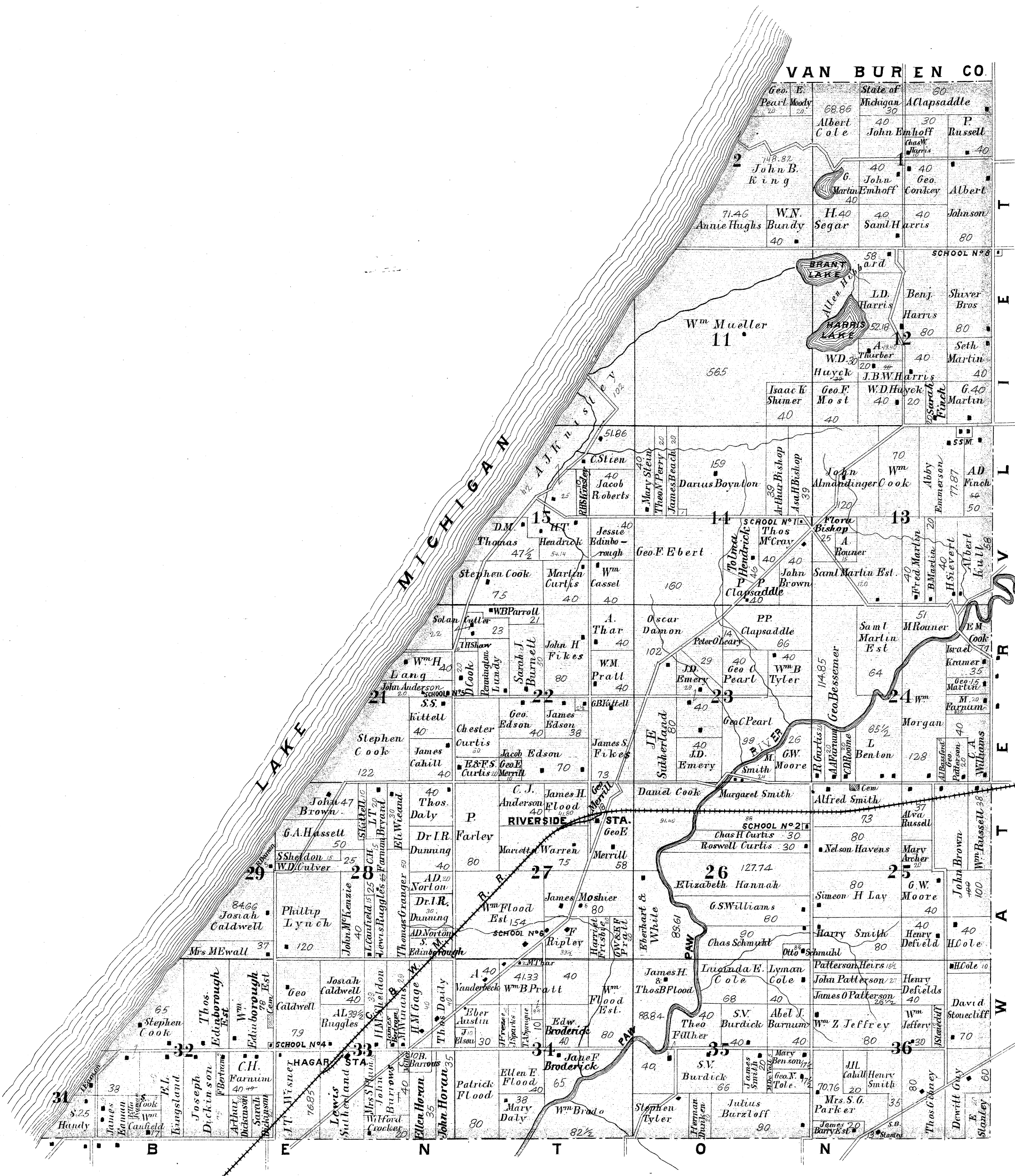


# HAGAR

Town 3 South

Range 18 West.

SCALE 2 INCHES TO THE MILE.



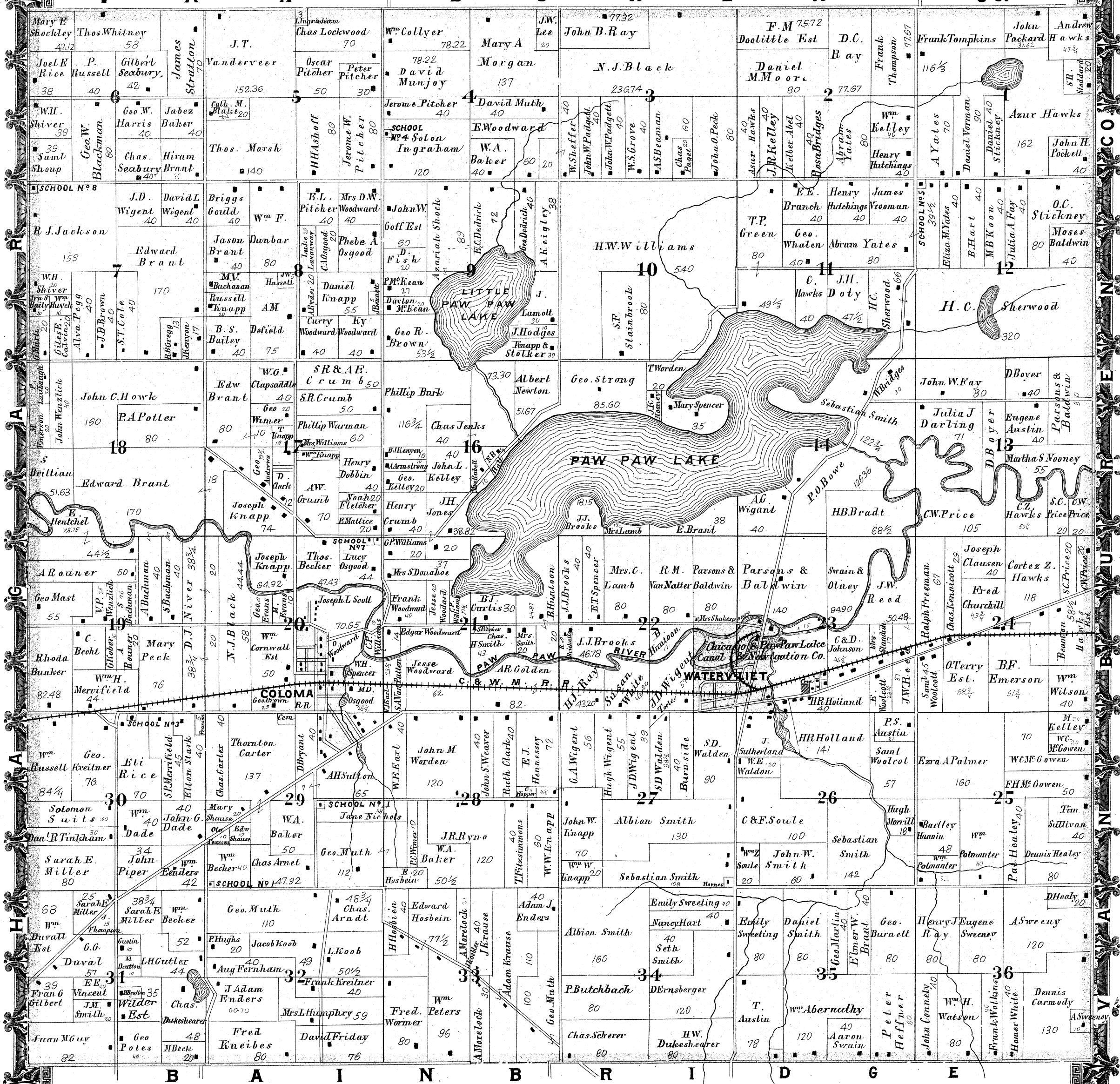






SCALE 2 INCHES TO THE MILE.

V A N D E R B I L D C O.



RAND, Mc NALLY & CO., ENGRAVERS, CHICAGO.



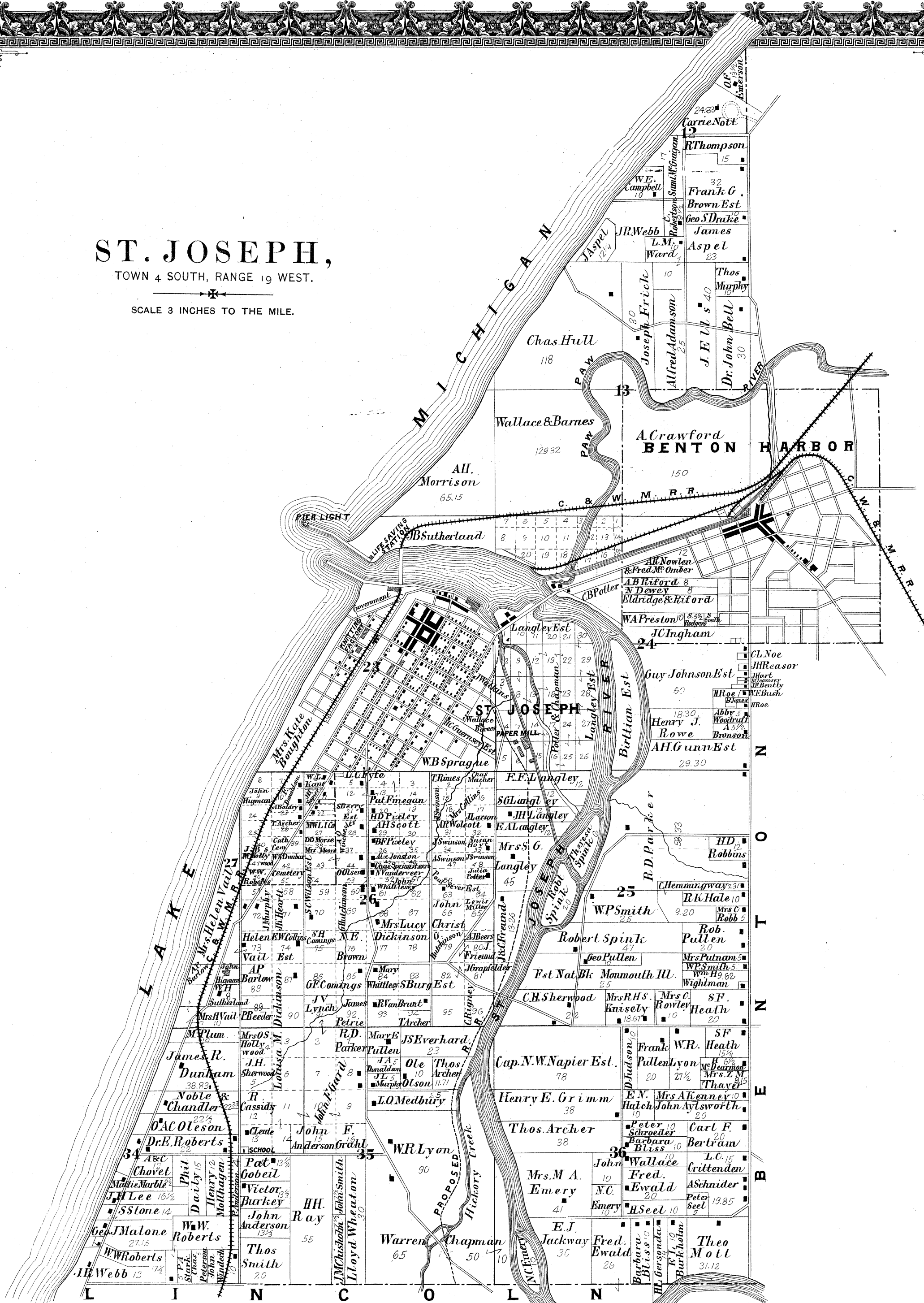




ST. JOSEPH,

TOWN 4 SOUTH, RANGE 19 WEST.

SCALE 3 INCHES TO THE MILE.



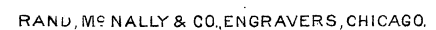
RAND, McNALLY & CO. ENGRAVERS, CHICAGO







SCALE 2 INCHES TO THE MILE.

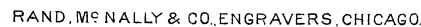








SCALE 2 INCHES TO THE MILE.





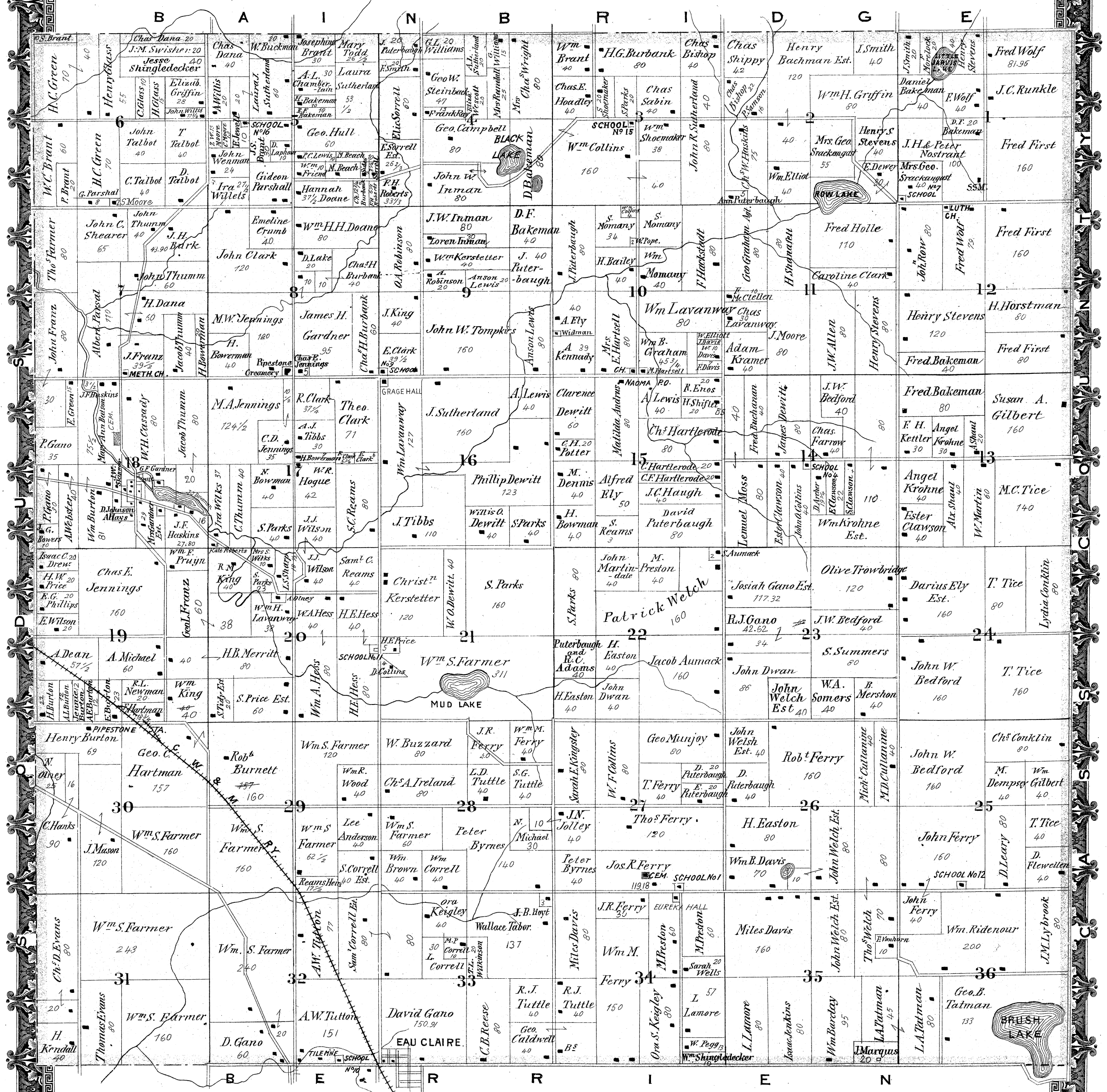




# PIPESTONE

TOWN 5 SOUTH, RANGE 17 WEST.

SCALE 2 INCHES TO THE MILE.

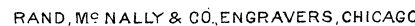








**SCALE 2 INCHES TO THE MILE.**

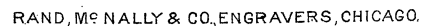








*SCALE 2 INCHES TO THE MILE.*





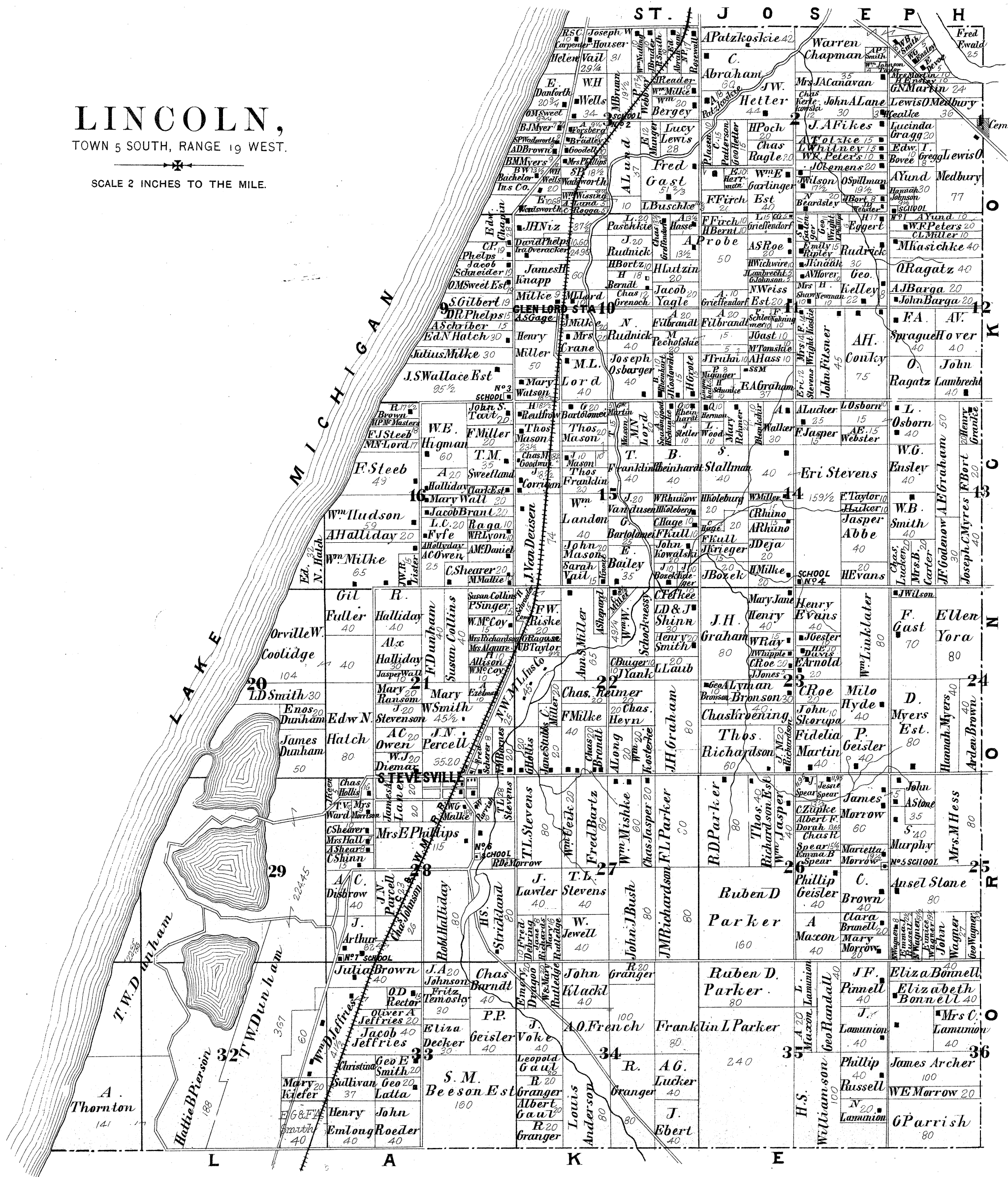




# LINCOLN,

TOWN 5 SOUTH, RANGE 19 WEST.

SCALE 2 INCHES TO THE MILE.



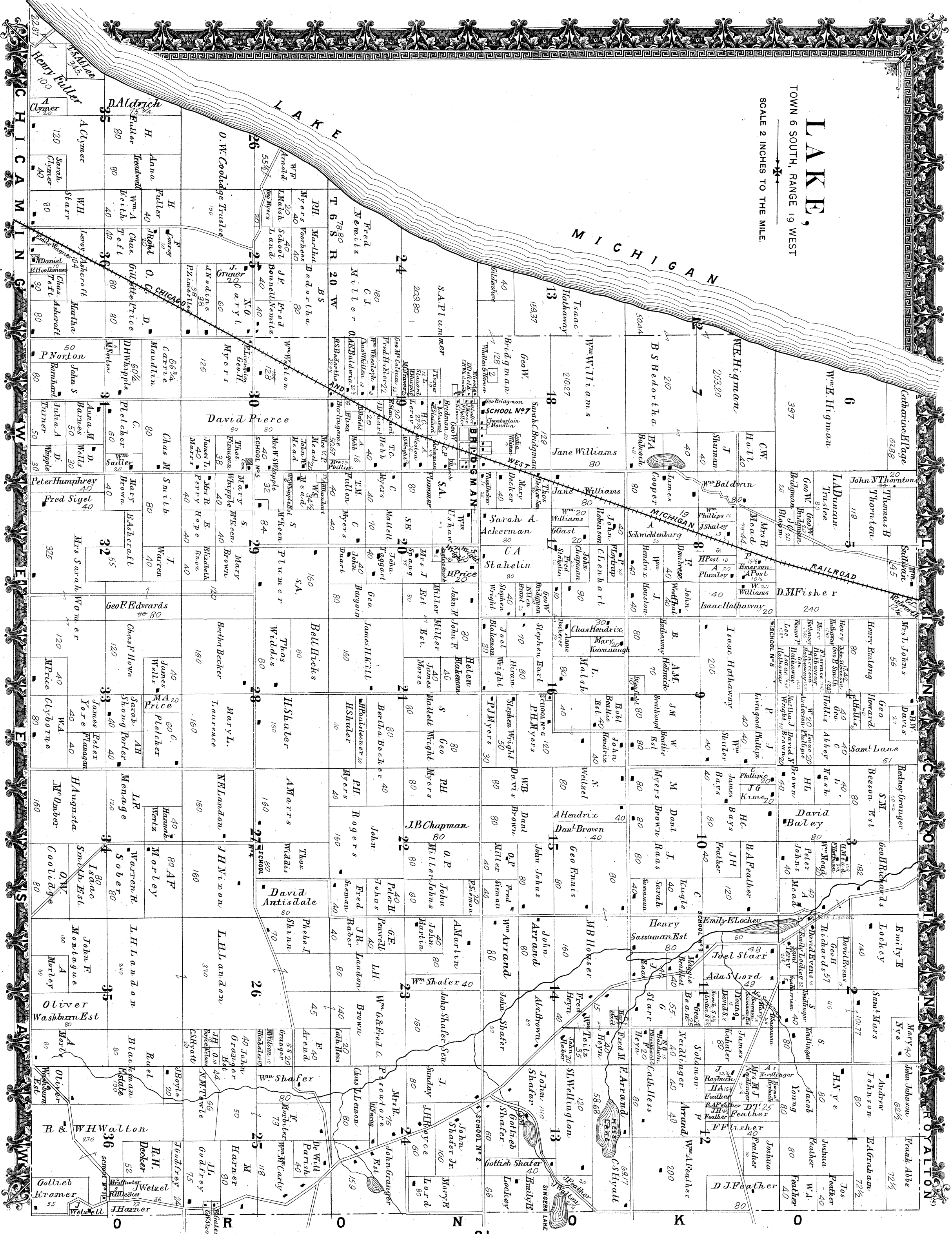






## TOWN 6 SOUTH, RANGE 19 WEST

SCALE 2 INCHES TO THE MILE.













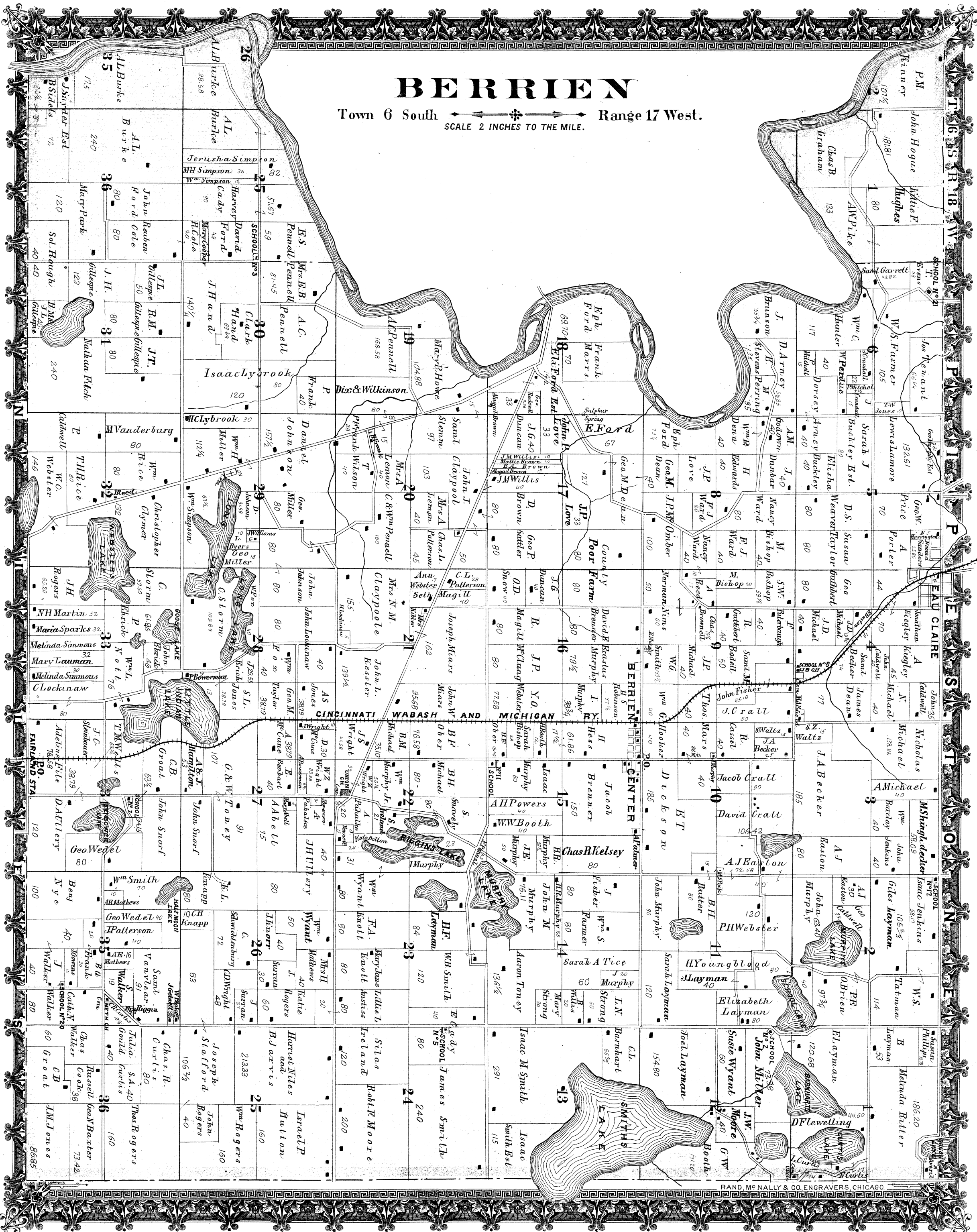




# BERRIEN

Town 6 South Range 17 West.

SCALE 2 INCHES TO THE MILE.





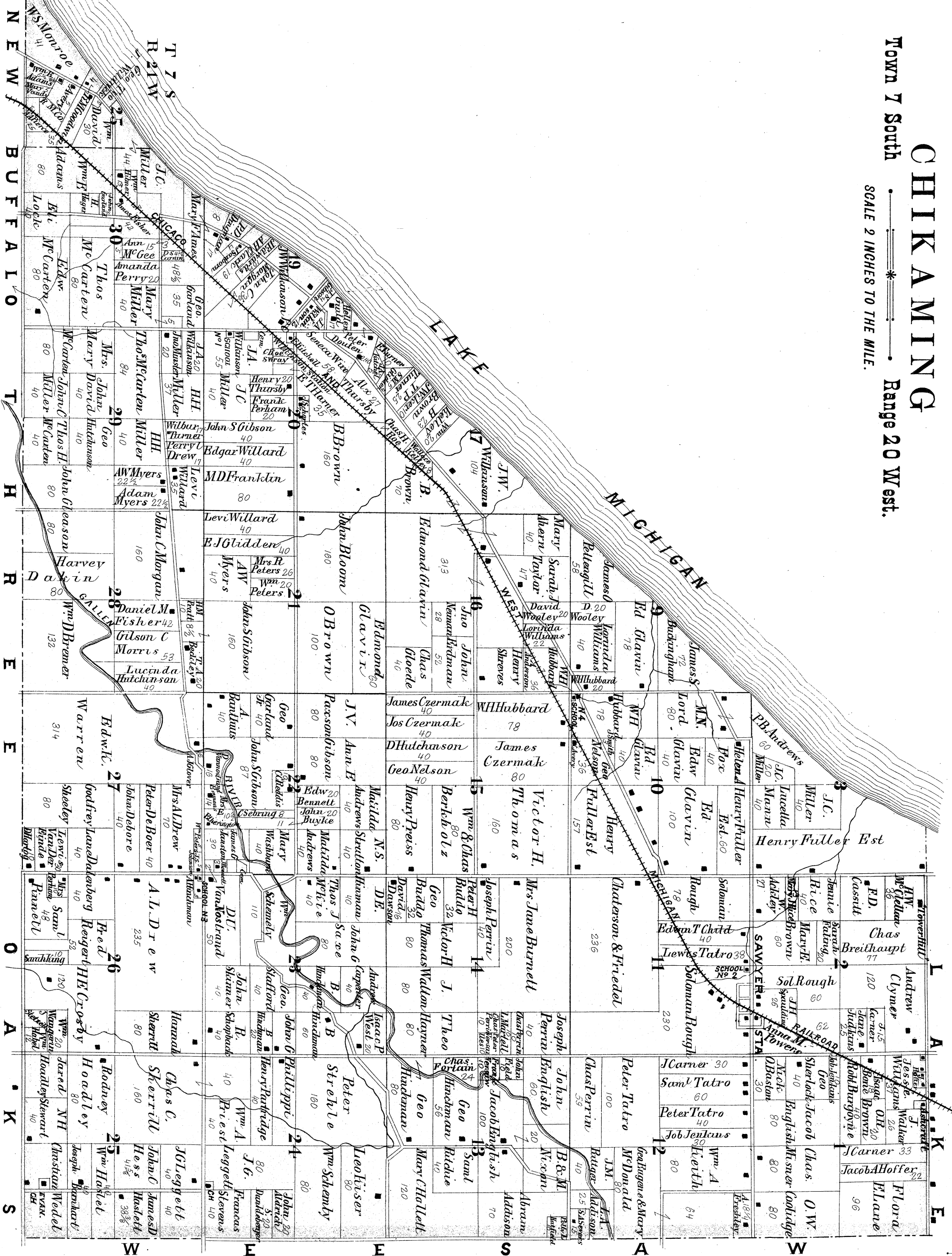




**Town 7 South**      **Range 20 West.**

*SCALE 2 INCHES TO THE MILE.*

**SCALE 2 INCHES TO THE MILE.**

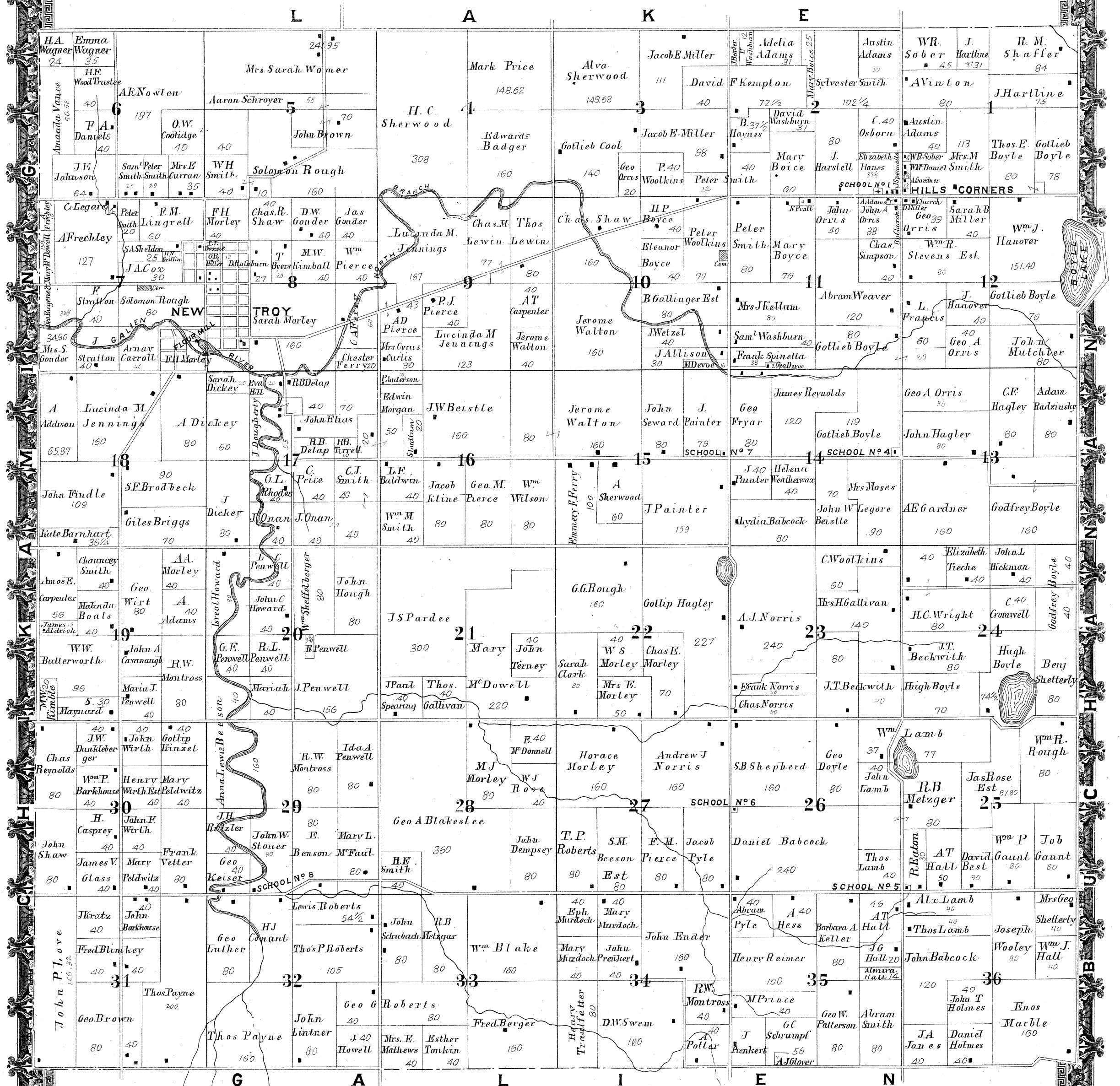








WEESA W,  
TOWN 7 SOUTH, RANGE 19 WEST.  
SCALE 2 INCHES TO THE MILE.









# BUCHANAN

Town 7 South Range 18 West.

SCALE 2 INCHES TO THE MILE.



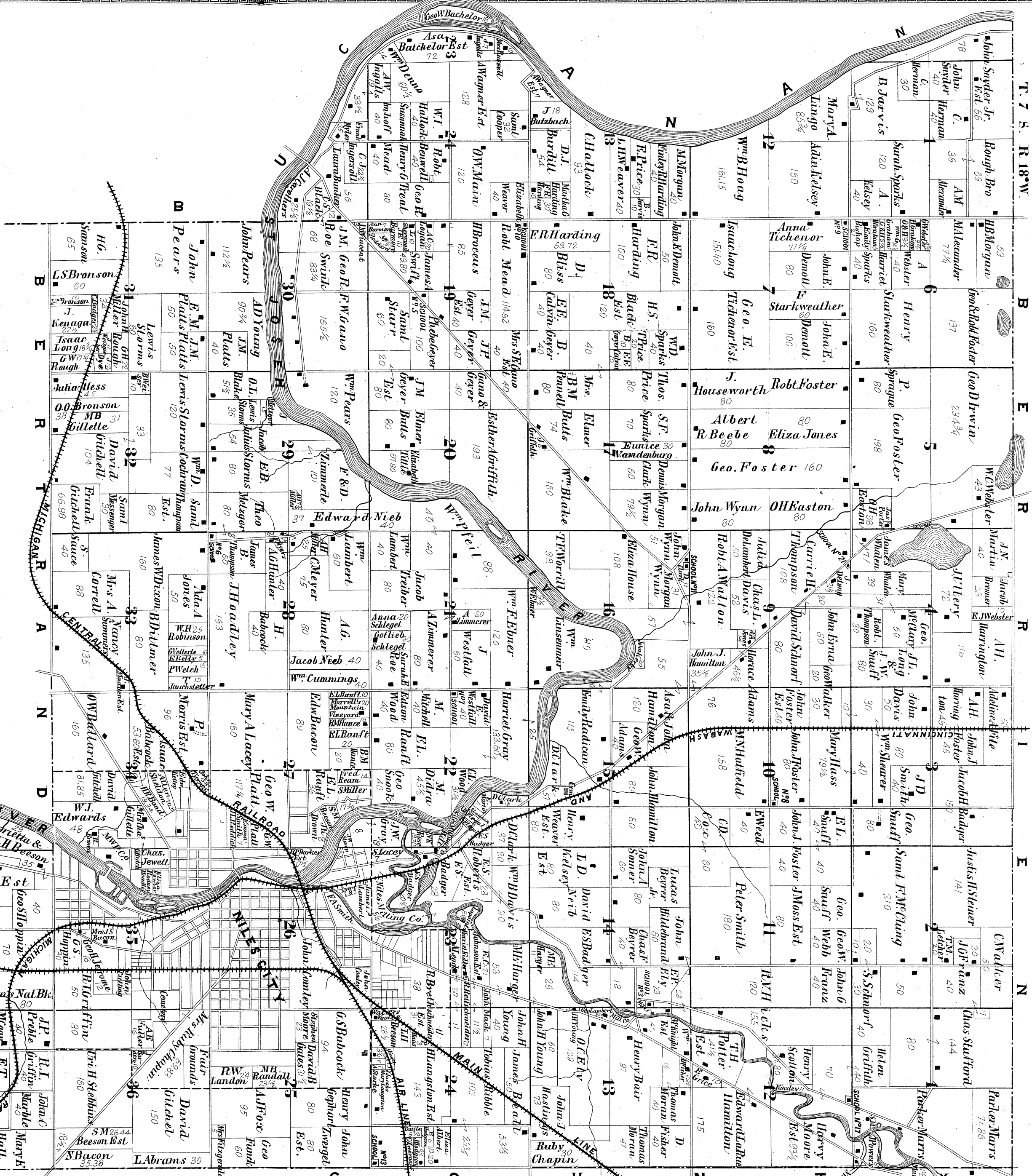




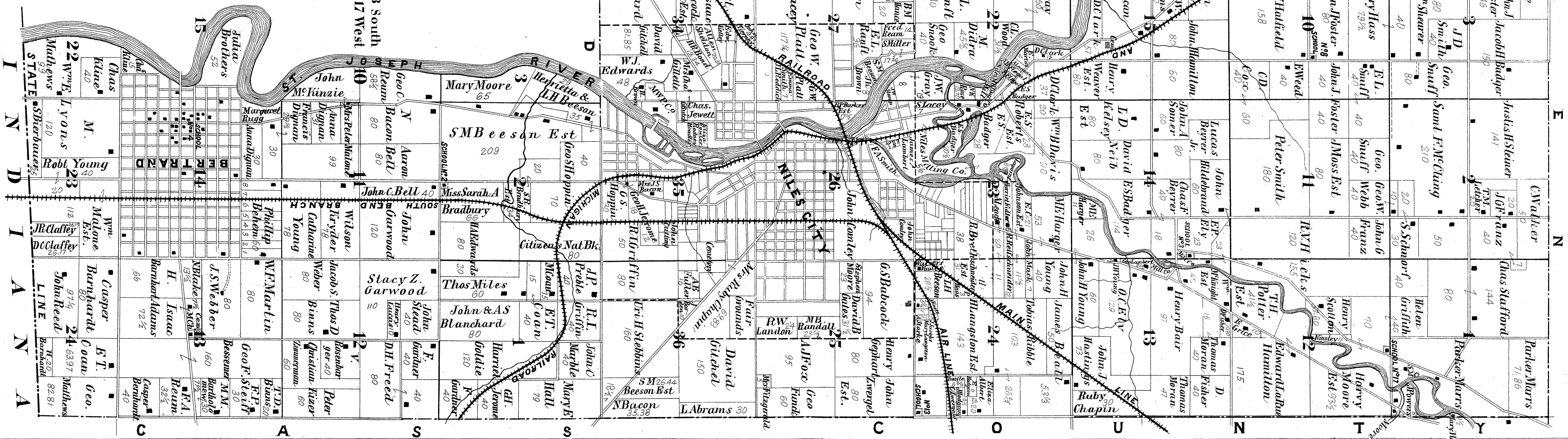








**NILES,**  
TOWN 7 SOUTH, RANGE 17 WEST  
SCALE 2 INCHES TO THE MILE









# CHIKAMING

**Range 21 West.**

## Range 20 West

**Town 7 South  
Range 21 West**

# Town7 South

**Town 8 South  
Range 21 West**

LAKE

# NEW BUFFALO

**Town 8 South**  
**South Range 17 West**

45

**Town 8 South  
Range 22 West**

Chamberlain

233.85

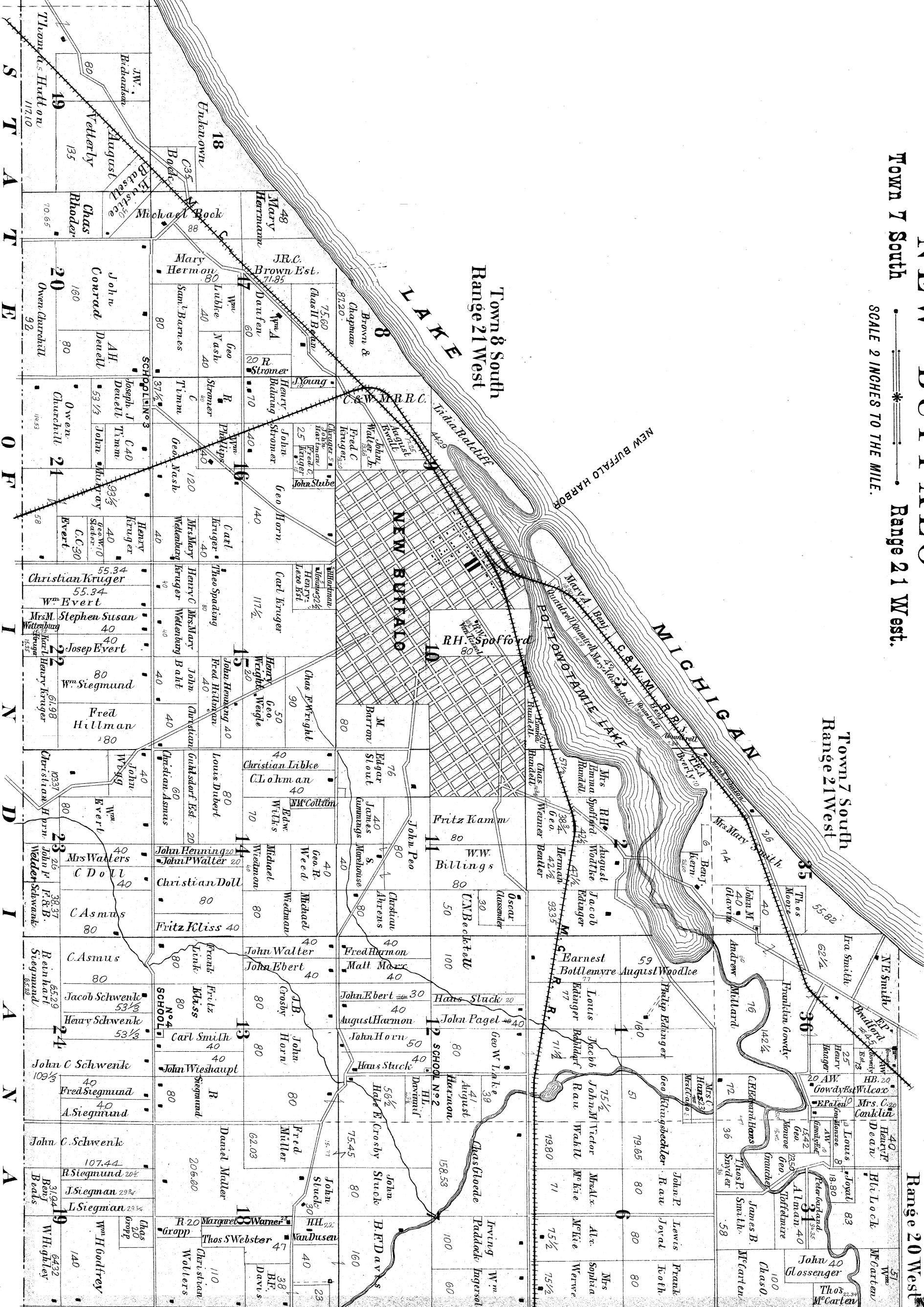
# STATE OF

# IND

# IVANA

**T H R E E**

RAND, McNALLY & CO., ENGRAVERS, CHICAGO.





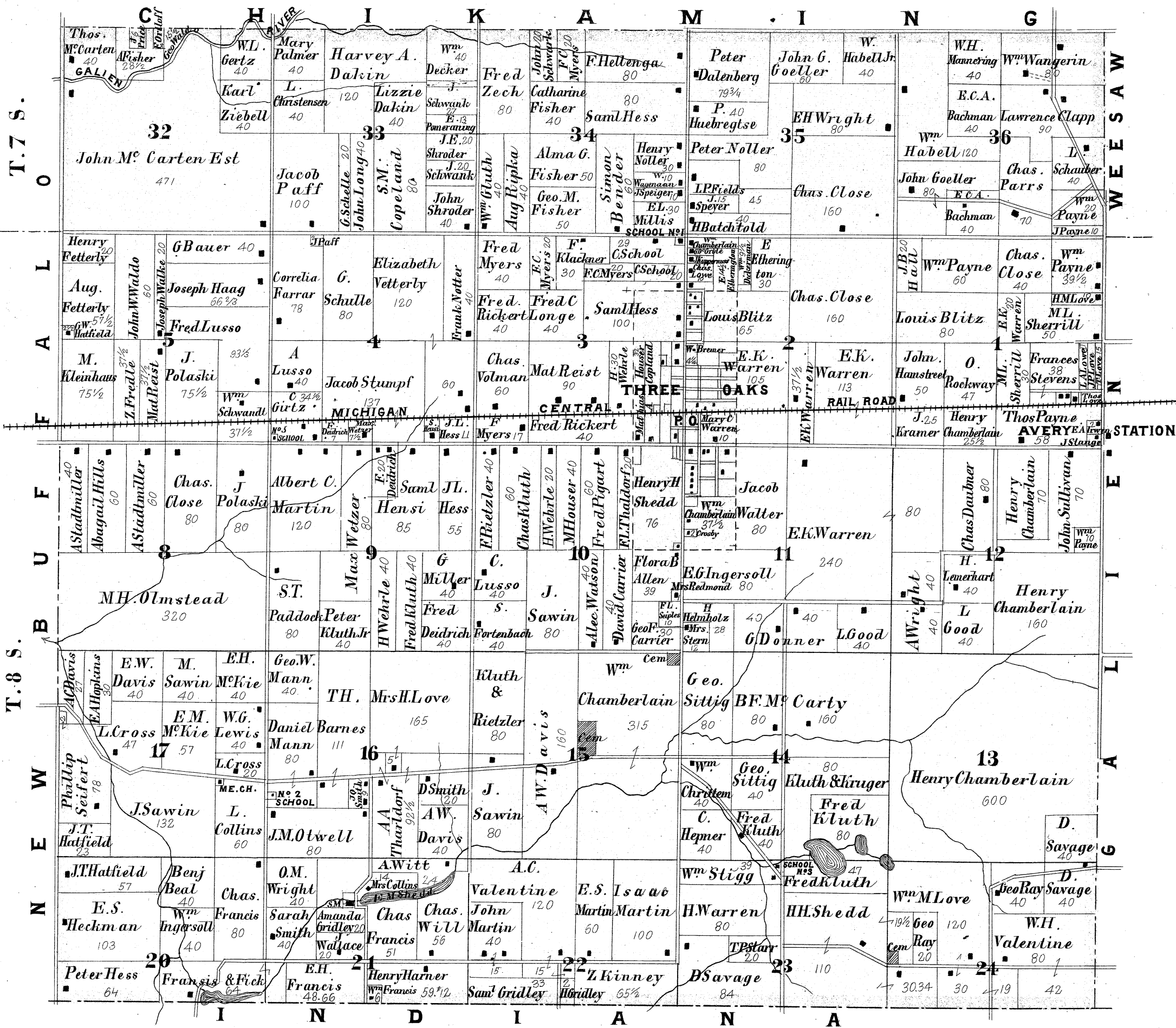




# THREE OAKS

SCALE 2 INCHES TO THE MILE.

Range 20 West.



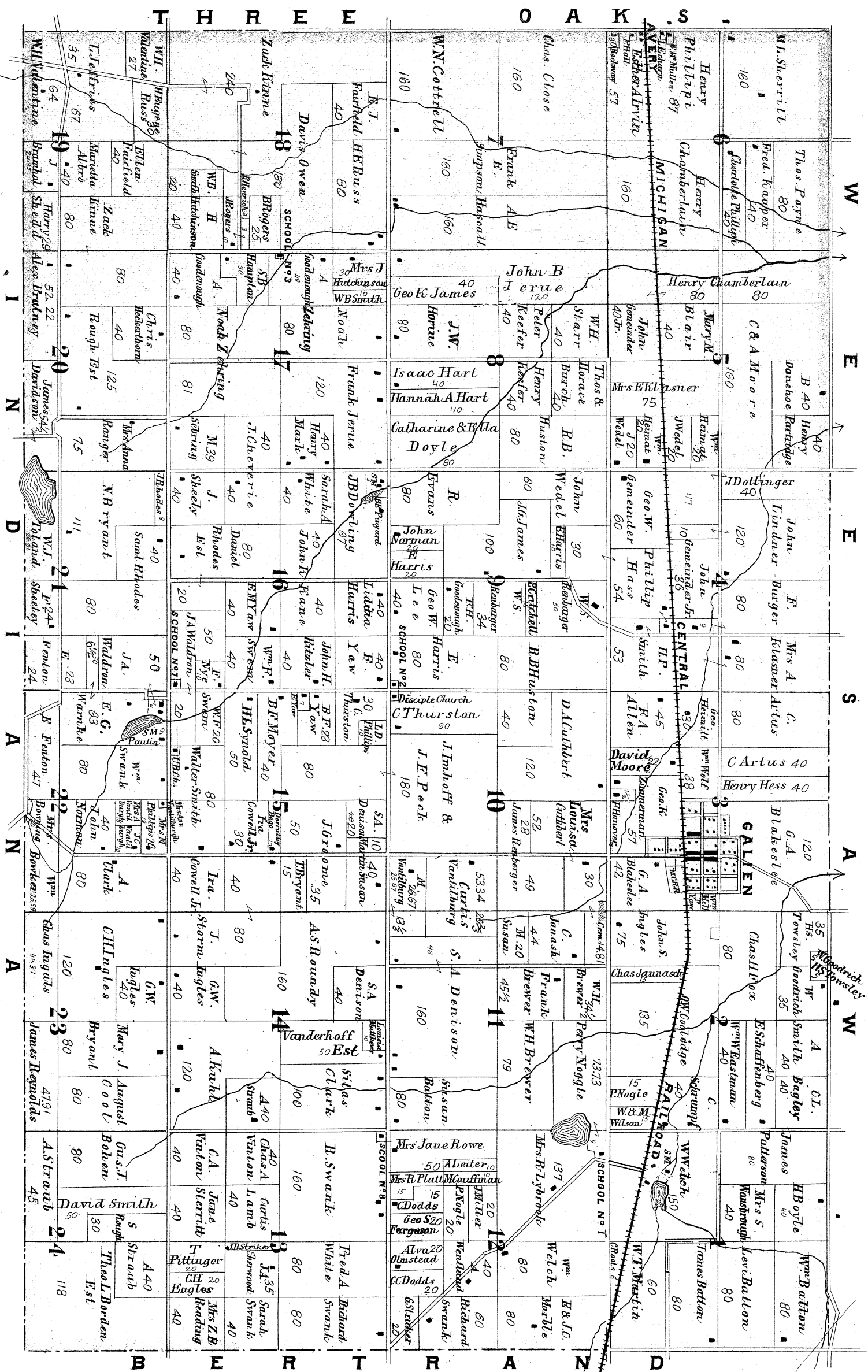






**Range 19 West.**

SCALE 3 INCHES TO THE MILE.







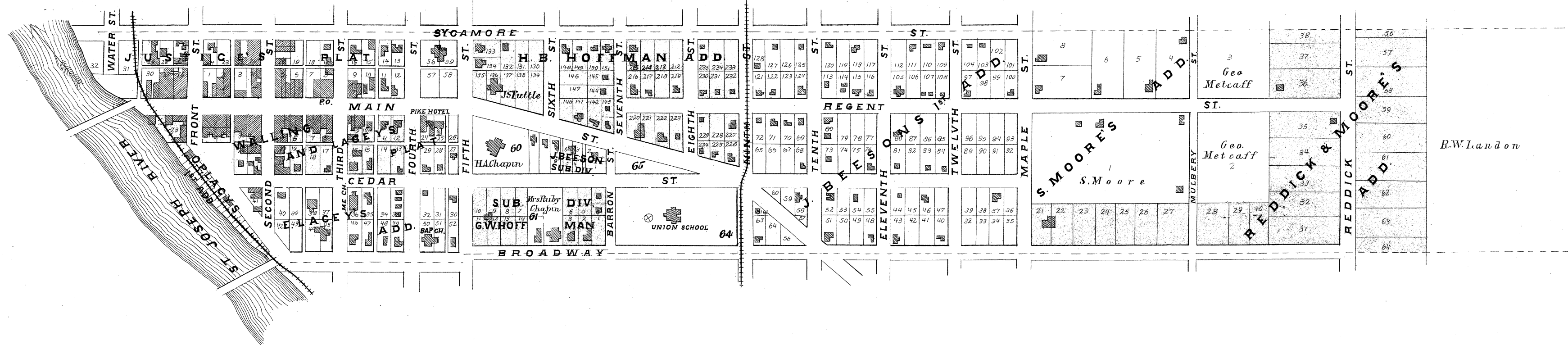






SECOND WARD  
OF  
NILES,

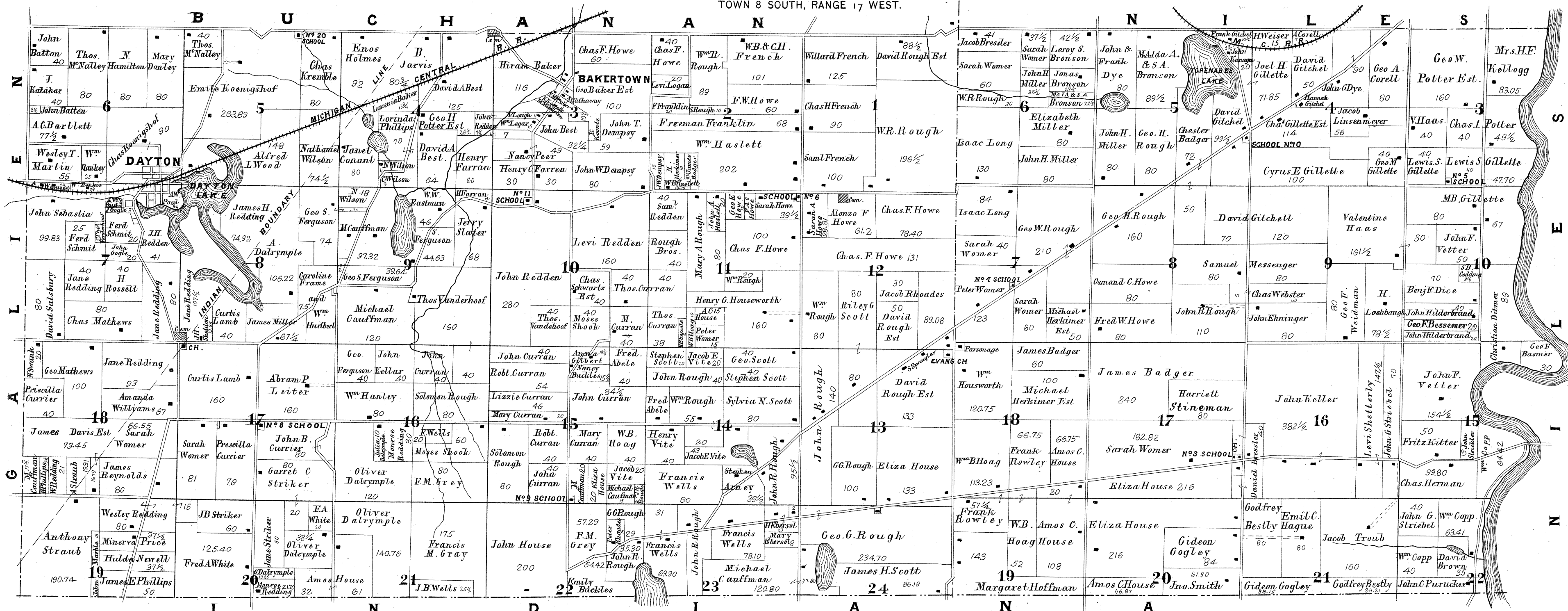
SCALE 400 FEET TO AN INCH.



BERTRAND,

SCALE 2 INCHES TO THE MILE.

TOWN 8 SOUTH, RANGE 18 WEST.  
TOWN 8 SOUTH, RANGE 17 WEST.







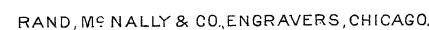






SCALE 400 FEET TO AN INCH.

SCALE 400 FEET TO AN INCH.





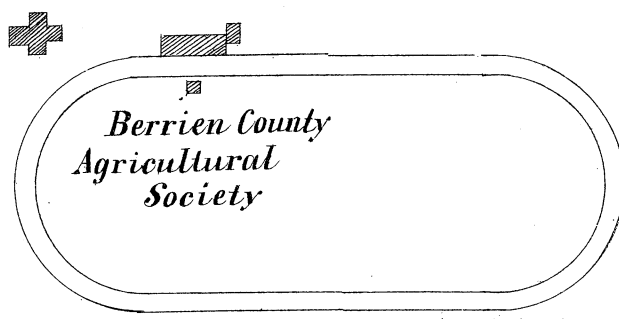
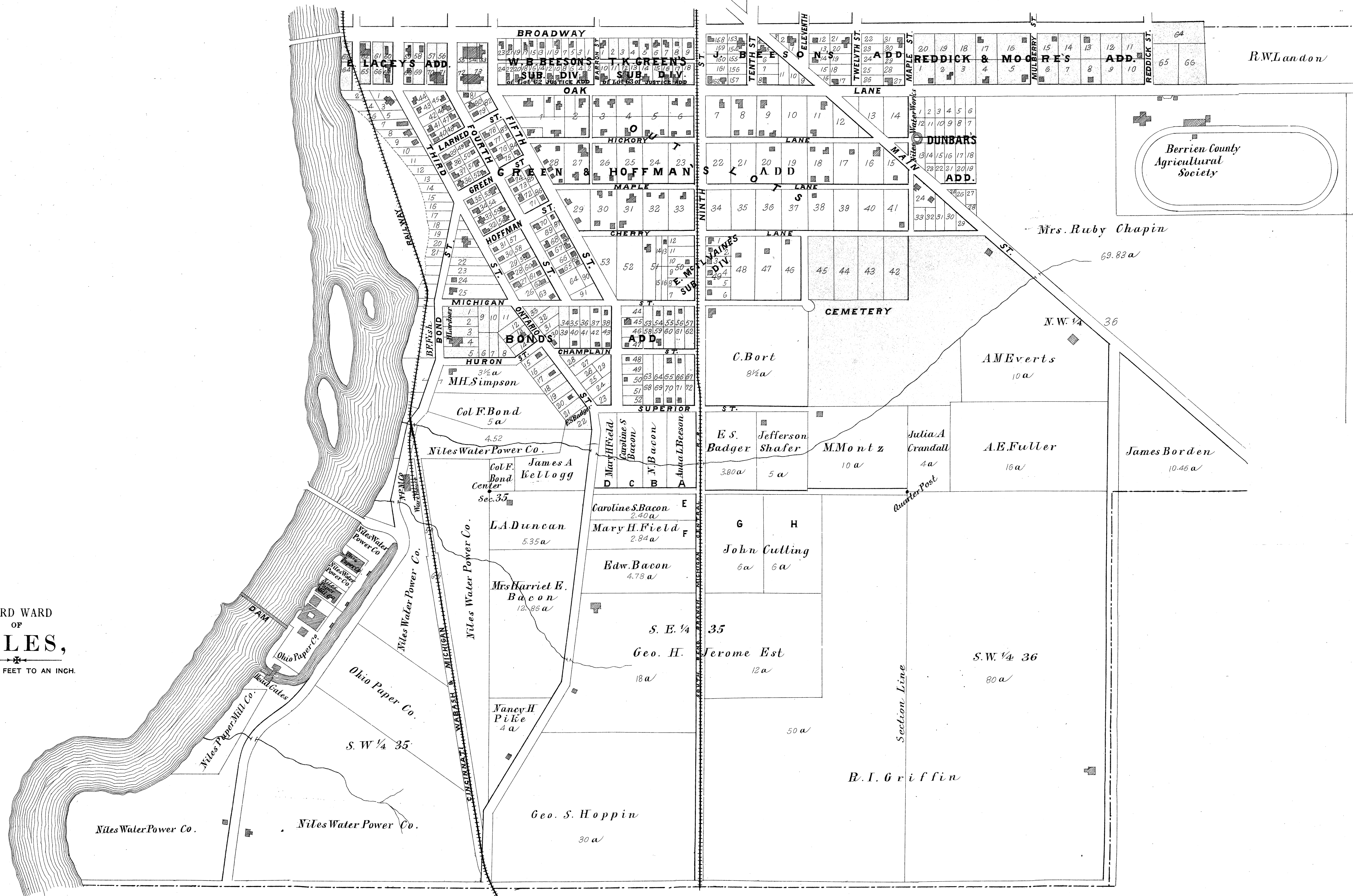








THIRD WARD  
OF  
**NILES,**  
SCALE 400 FEET TO AN INCH.





#### **NILES BUSINESS DIRECTORY.**

Citizens' National Bank: F. M. Gray, President; Geo. H. Richards, Jr., Cashier.

First National Bank: Thos. L. Stevens, President ; Chas. A. Johnson, Cashier.

Theo. G. Beaver, Attorney at Law and Counselor.

Geo. S. Clapp. Clapp & Bridgman, Attorneys at Law.

W. J. Gilbert, Attorney at Law and Solicitor.

James A. Kellogg, Attorney and Insurance Agent.

D. Bacon, Attorney at Law and Counselor.

Geo. F. Edwards, Attorney at Law and Counselor.

C. T. Larimore, Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.

O. W. Coolidge, Attorney at Law and Counselor.

Bonine & Belknap, Physicians and Surgeons.

Niles Republican: Maj. L. A. Duncan, Editor and Publisher.

Niles Democrat: Frank Landon, Editor and Publisher.

Niles Weekly Mirror: D. B. Cook, Editor and Publisher.

Niles Daily Herald: Landon & Adams, Editors.

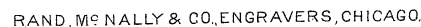
Niles Daily Star: Fred Cook, Editor.

S. & G. Lacy, Cooperage, and Dealers in all kinds of Lumber.











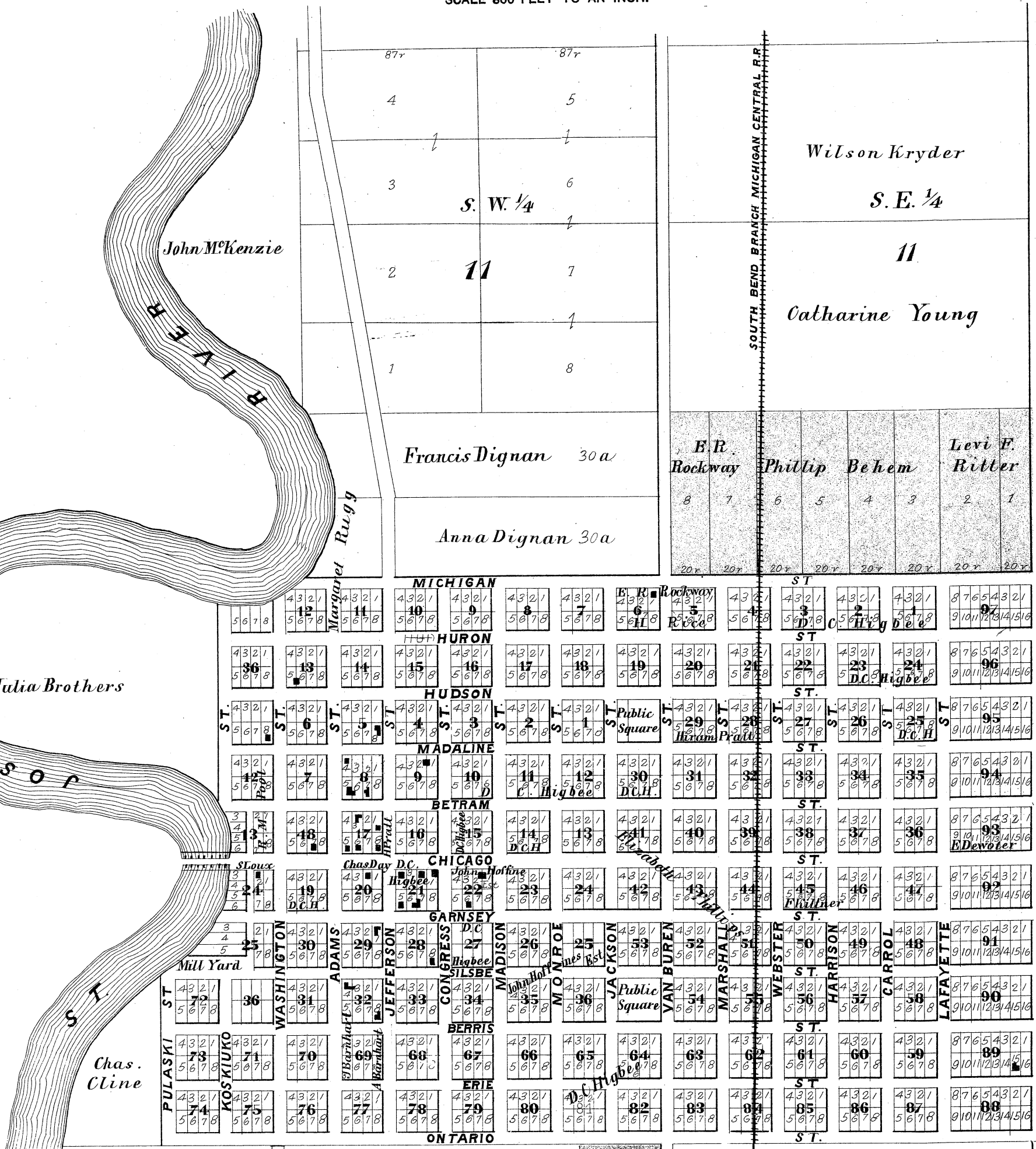




# BERTRAND,

NILES TOWNSHIP.

SCALE 800 FEET TO AN INCH.



40 r	78 r	4
40 r		3
40 r		2
40 r		1

Jacob S. Weber



### **BUCHANAN BUSINESS DIRECTORY.**

Farmers' & Manufacturers' Bank : Wm. Pears, President ; A. F. Ross, Cashier.

Van Riper & Worthington, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery.

Allison C. Roe, Attorney and Counselor at Law.

Alex. Emery, Attorney and Counselor at Law.

W. A. Palmer, Notary Public and Insurance Agent.

T. F. H. Spreng, Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon.

Wm. R. Rough, President Buchanan Wagon Works, Manufacturers of the Buchanan Farm  
Wagon and Buchanan Windmill.

Black & Willard, Manufacturers of medium grades of Furniture.

Geo. H. Richards, President Zinc Collar Pad Co., sole Proprietors and Manufacturers of Curtis  
Zinc Collar Pad.

George H. Black, Manufacturer and Patentee of the " Queen of the Garden " Plow.

E. Morgan, Dealer in Staple and Fancy Groceries.

S. A. Wood, Dealer in all kinds of Hardware and Farming Implements.

William Trenbeth, Merchant Tailor. Work executed in the latest style, and warranted to fit.

Cassimeres, Cloths and Suitings always on hand.

J. G. Holmes, Editor and Proprietor Buchanan Record.

J. R. Hill, Editor and Proprietor Buchanan Independent.

Robert H. Rogers, Agent American Express Company.

B. Helmick, Proprietor Major House.

J. N. Bachelor, Livery and Feed Stables. First-class turn-outs ready at all times.

John Weisgerber, Proprietor of Saw-Mill, and Manufacturer of all kinds of Lumber.

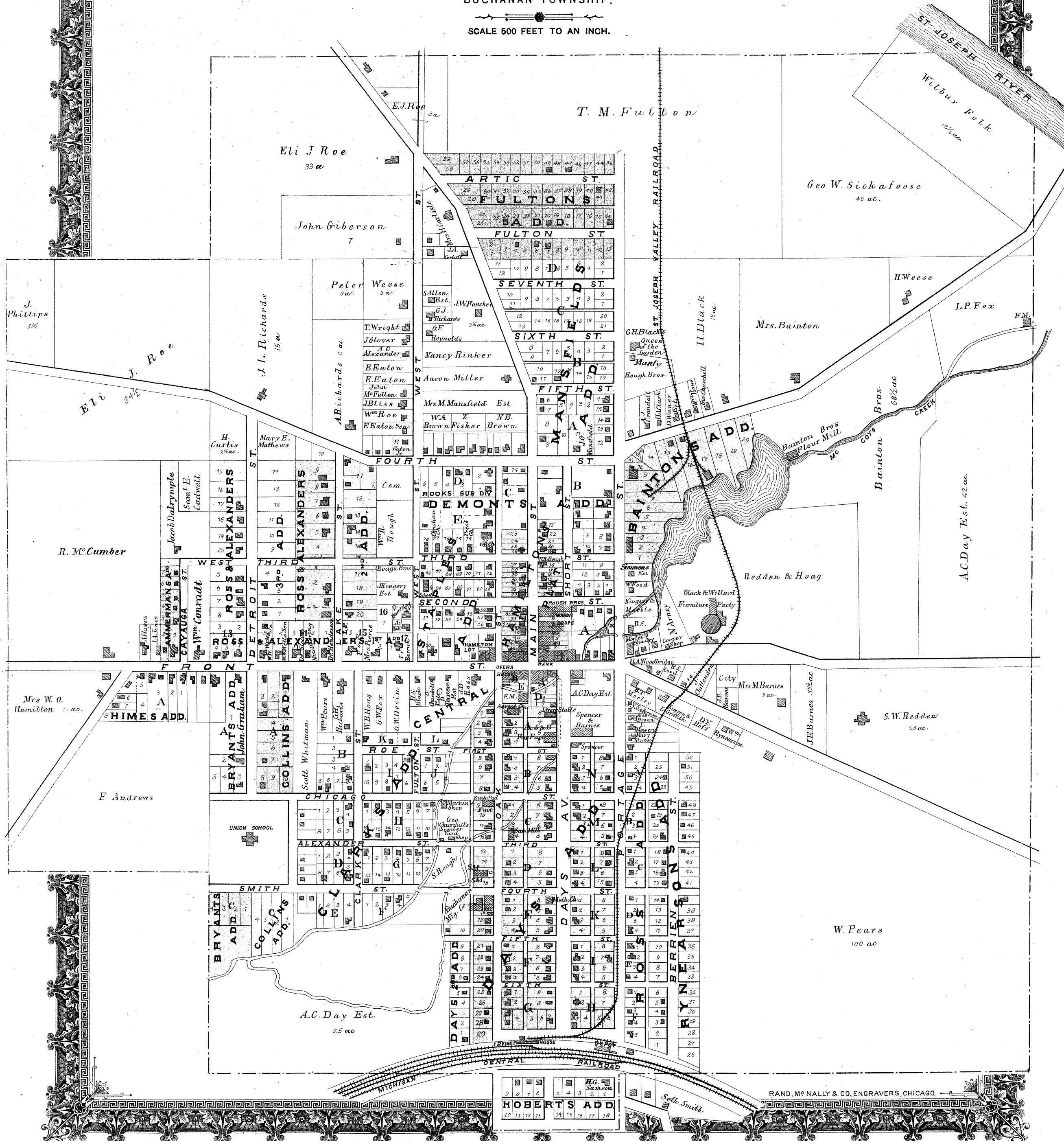
A. J. Carothers, Restaurateur. Dealer in Ice and German Carp ; Proprietor of the Buchanan  
German Carp Ponds.



# BUCHANAN,

BUCHANAN TOWNSHIP.

SCALE 500 FEET TO AN INCH.



RAND, McNALLY & CO. ENGRAVERS, CHICAGO.



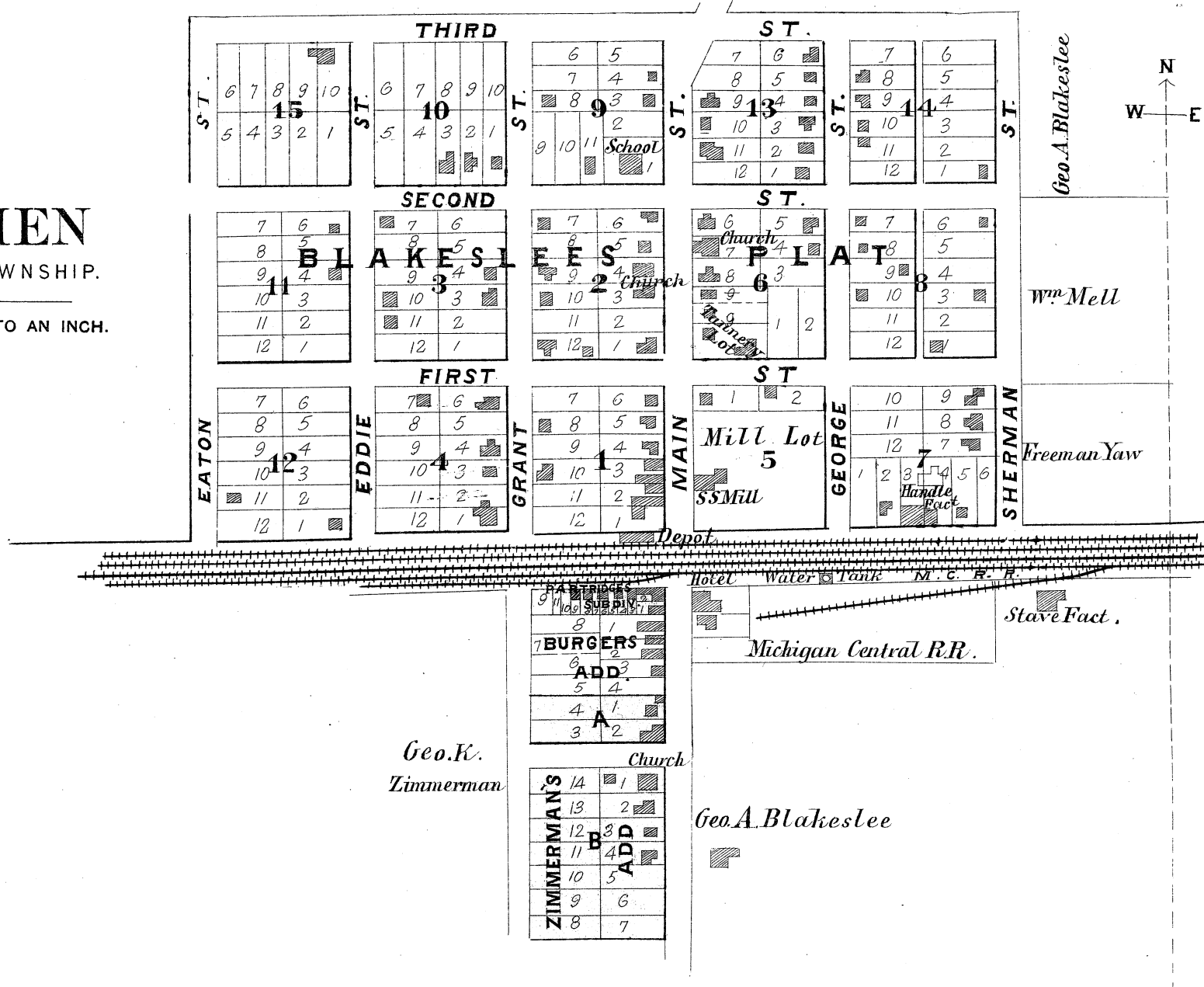




# GALIEN

GALIEN TOWNSHIP.

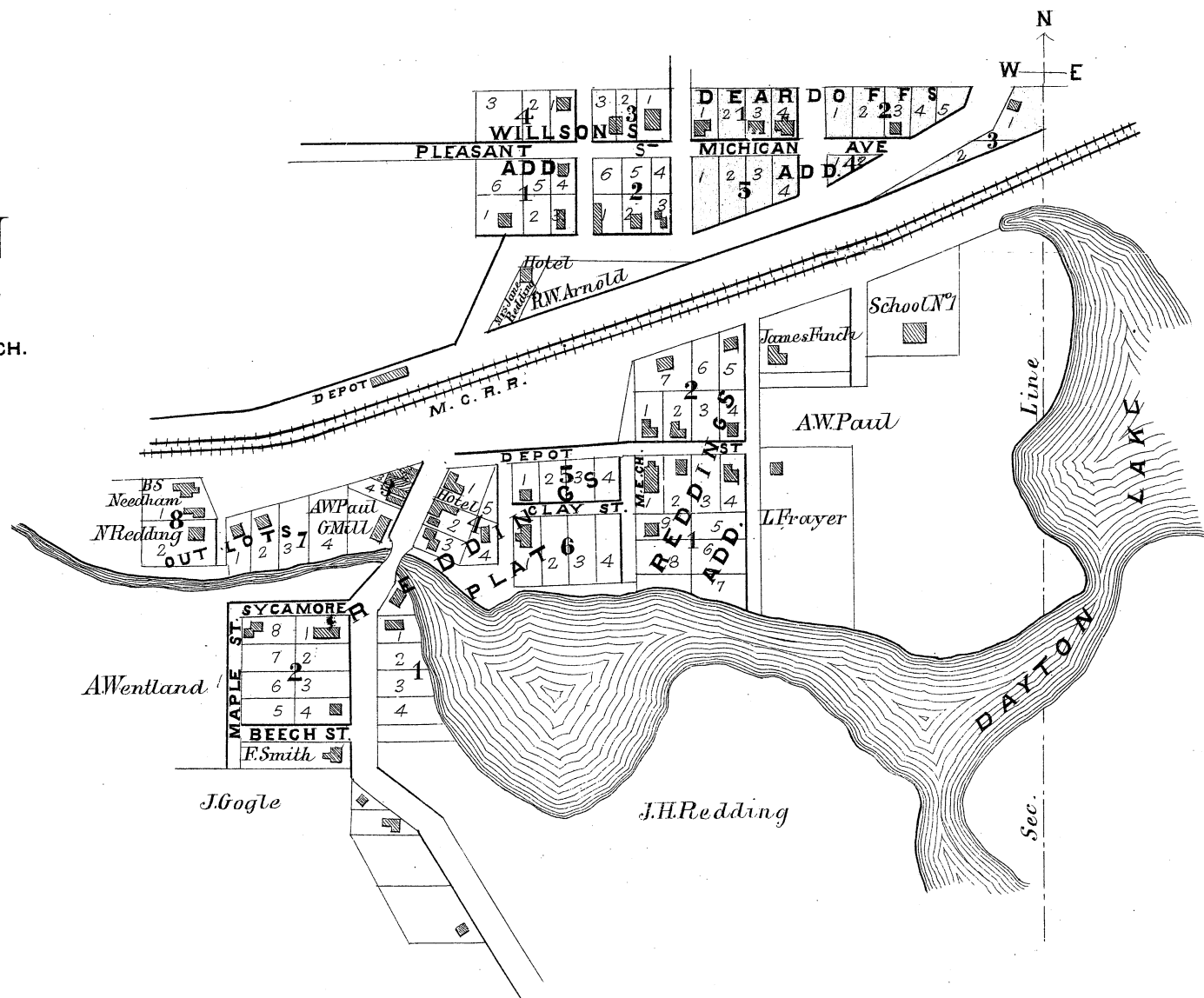
SCALE 400 FEET TO AN INCH.



# DAYTON

BERTRAND TOWNSHIP.

SCALE 400 FEET TO AN INCH.

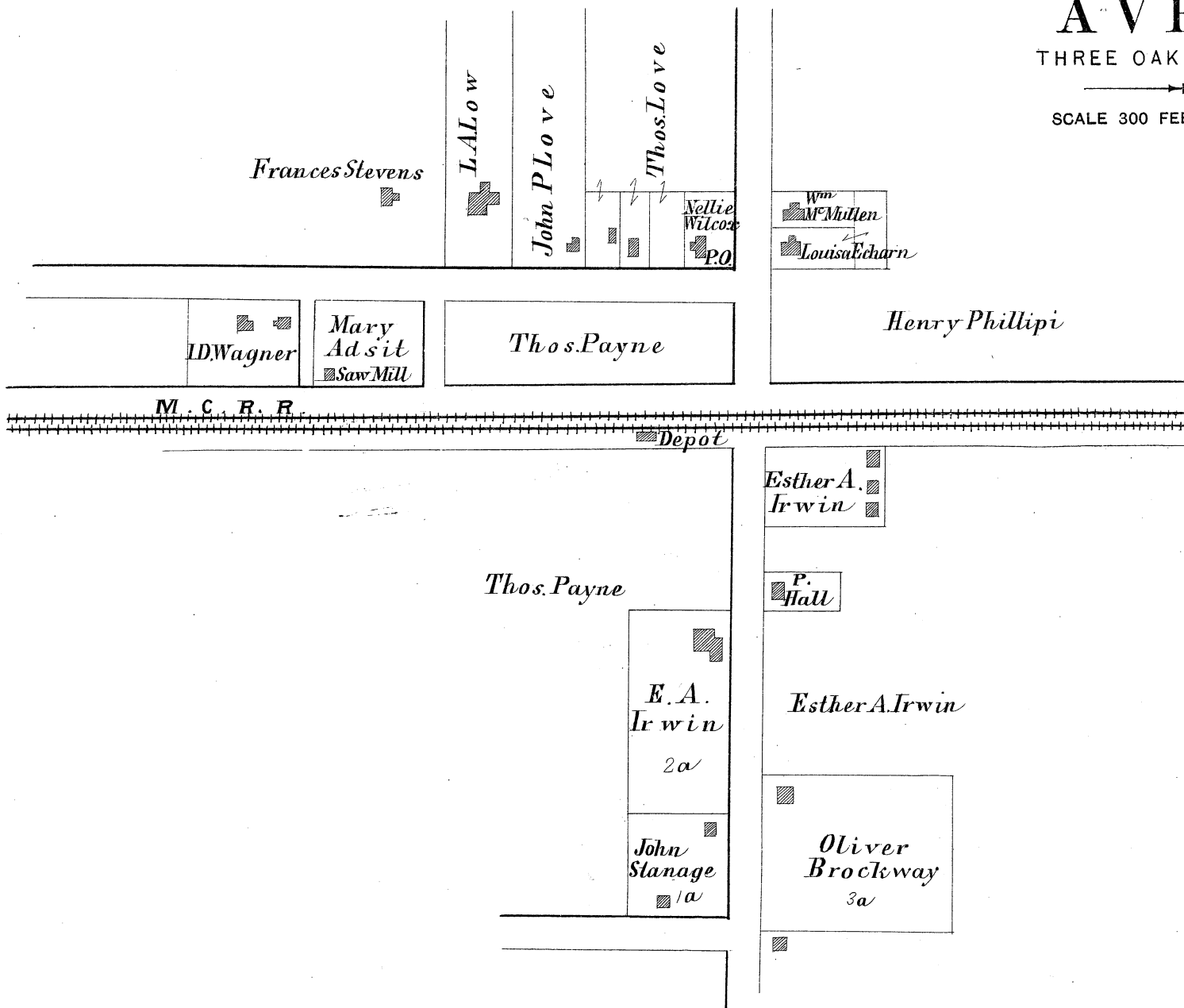




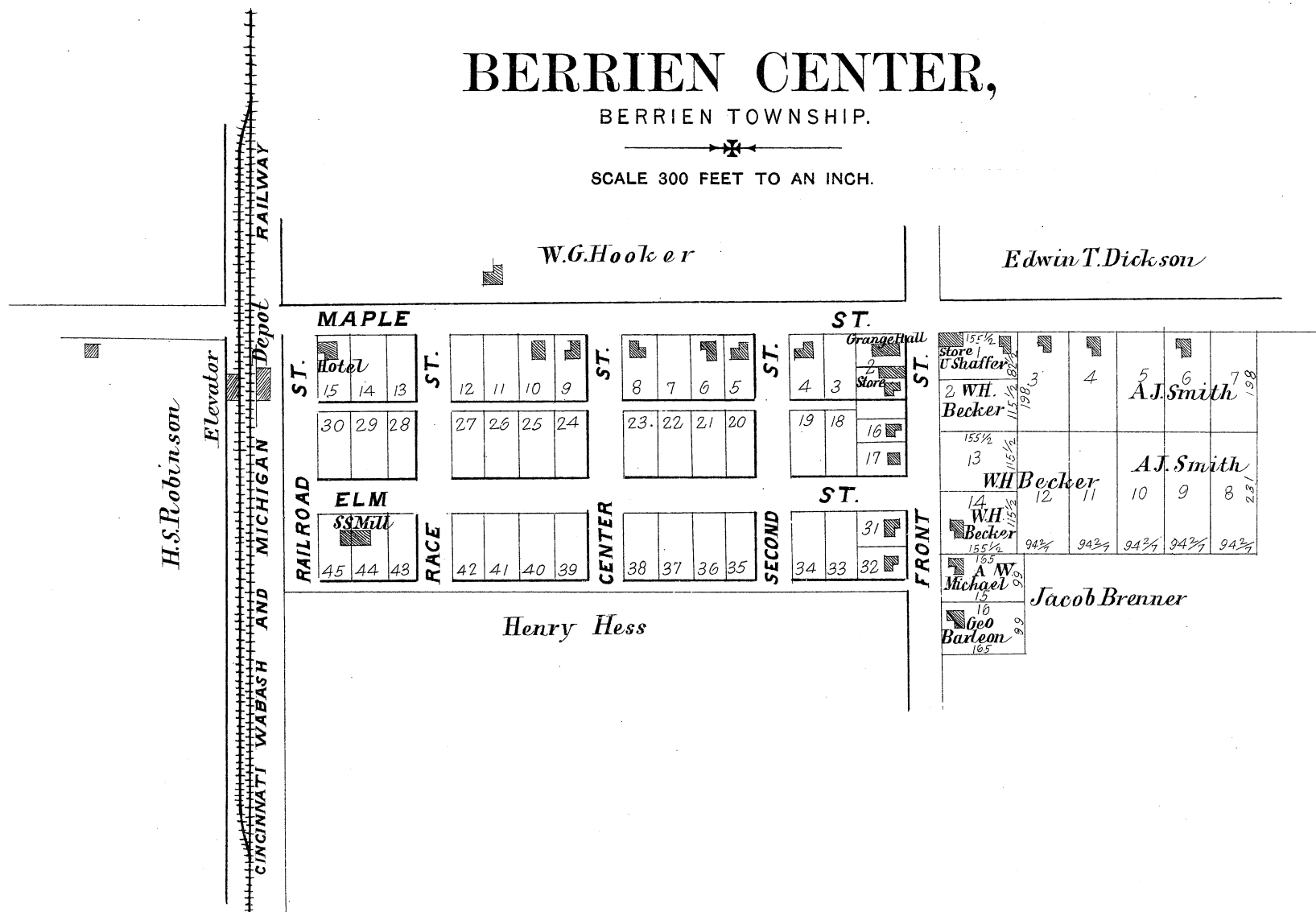




AVERY,  
THREE OAKS TOWNSHIP  
SCALE 300 FEET TO AN INCH.



BERRIEN CENTER,  
BERRIEN TOWNSHIP.  
SCALE 300 FEET TO AN INCH.





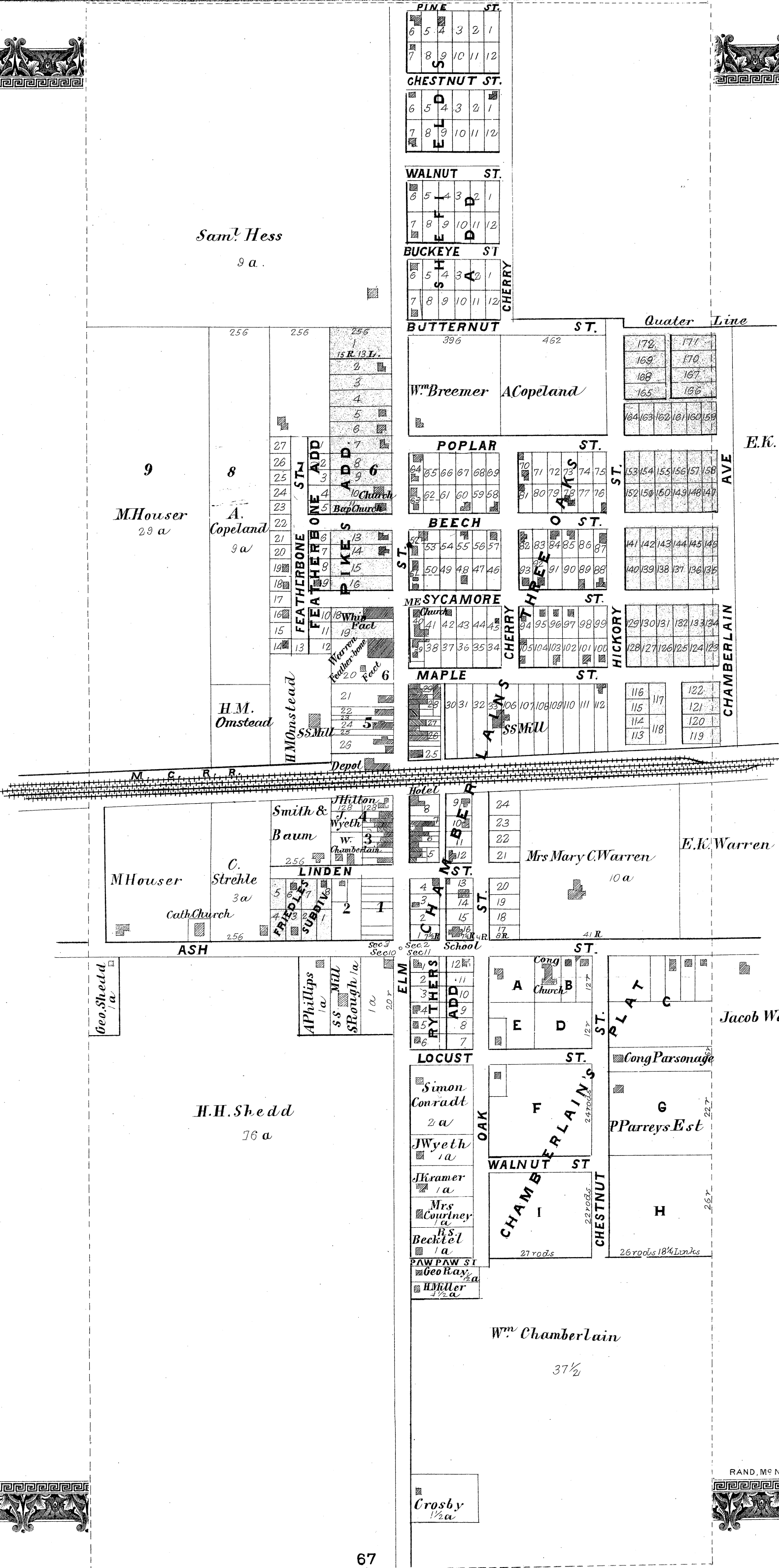




THREE OAKS,

THREE OAKS TOWNSHIP.

SCALE 400 FEET TO AN INCH.





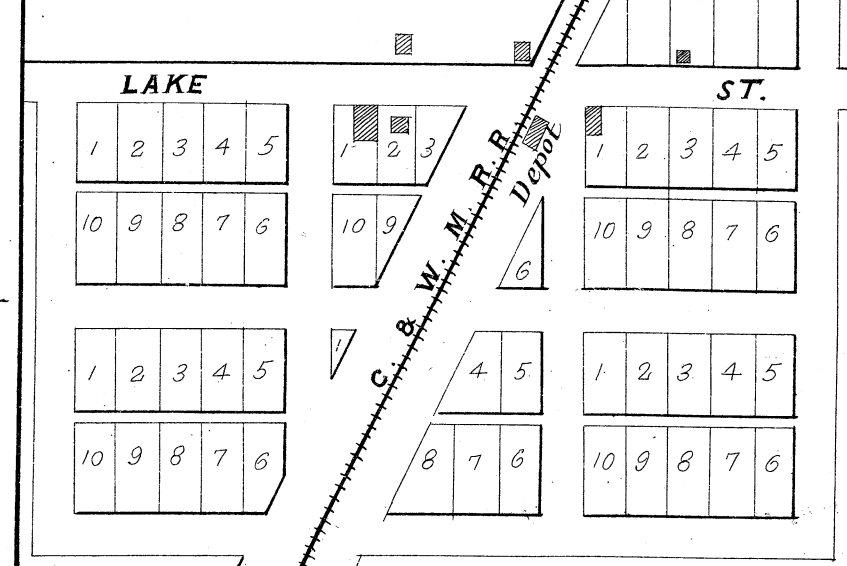








SCALE 300 FEET TO AN INCH.



SCALE 500 FEET TO AN INCH







S.A. Sheldon

25 a

H.N. Griffin

5 a

H.L. Leroy

J.A. Cox

30 a

# NEW TROY,

WEESAW TOWNSHIP.

SCALE 300 FEET TO AN INCH.

H. Ballengee

40

ASPEN

5	4
6	3
7	2
8	1

5	4
6	3
7	2
8	1

LYNN

7	6
8	5
9	4
10	3
12	11
2	1

7	6
8	5
9	4
10	3
12	11
2	1

MAPLE

7	6
8	5
9	4
10	3
12	11
2	1

7	6
8	5
9	4
10	3
12	11
2	1

WESTERN

ST.

I. J. Doxsie

ST.

40

Geo. B. Hiller

6 3/8 a

39

Darwin Rathburn

38

10 a

ST.

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	9				
8	10				

7	9
8	10

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	9				
8	10				

ROW

5	4	3	2	1
6	5	4	3	2
7	6	5	4	3
8	7	6	5	4
9	8	7	6	5
10	9	8	7	6
11	10	9	8	7
12	11	10	9	8

VINE

ST.

M.W. Kimball

29

6	5	4	3
7	8	9	10

6	5	4	3
7	8	9	10

ST.

WALNUT

5	4	3	2	1
6	5	4	3	2
7	6	5	4	3
8	7	6	5	4
9	8	7	6	5
10	9	8	7	6
11	10	9	8	7
12	11	10	9	8

PINE

ST.

A. A. M. O. R.

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12

ST.

BERRIEN

5	4	3	2	1
6	7	8	9	10
11				

8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
9	10	11	12				

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12

6	5	4	3
7	8	9	10

STOUGHTON

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12

1	2	3	4
---	---	---	---

GALIEN

ST.

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12

1	2	3	4
---	---	---	---

MICHIGAN

ST.

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12

ST.

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12

6	5	4	3
7	8	9	10

GALIEN

ST.

6	5	4	3
7	8	9	10

F. H. Morley



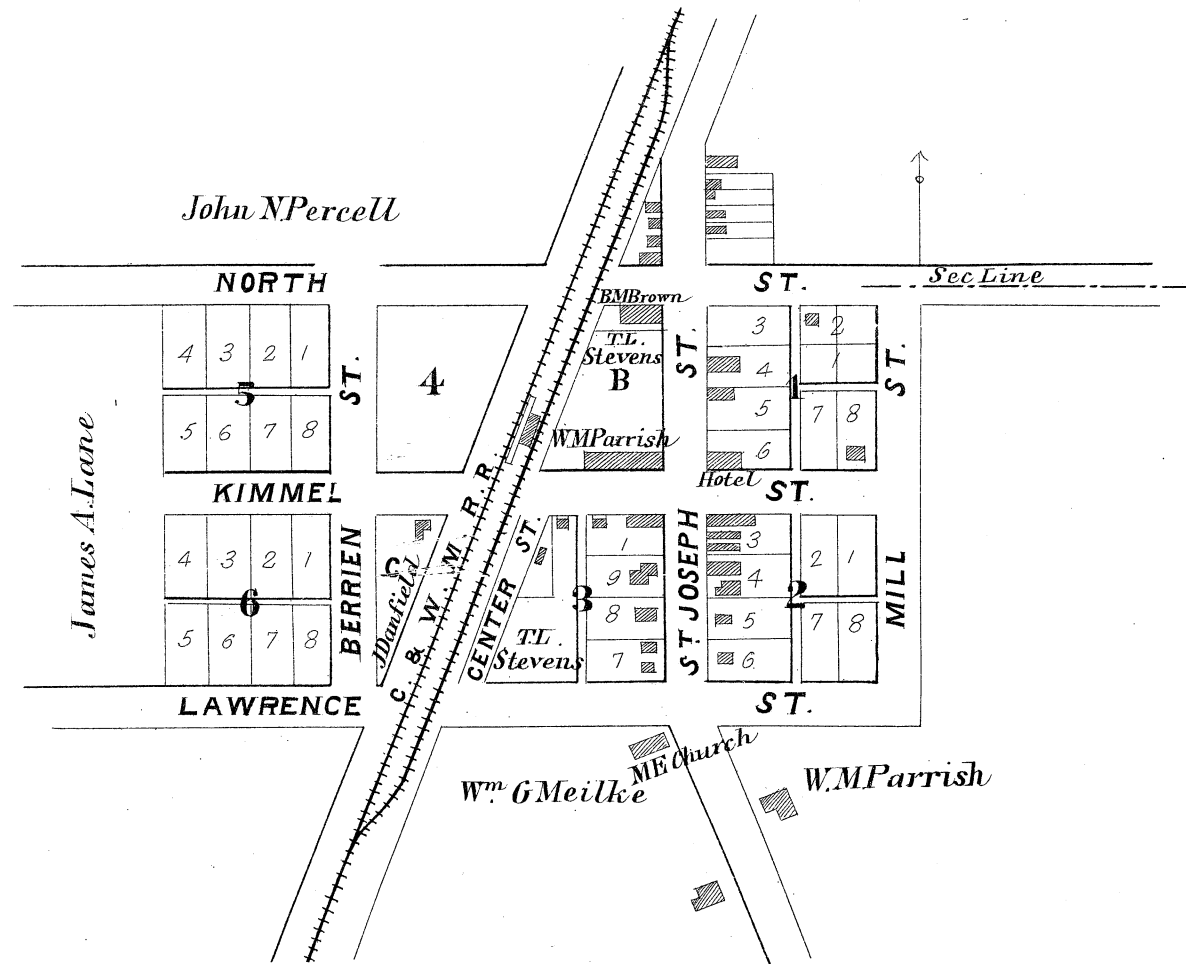




# STEVENSVILLE,

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

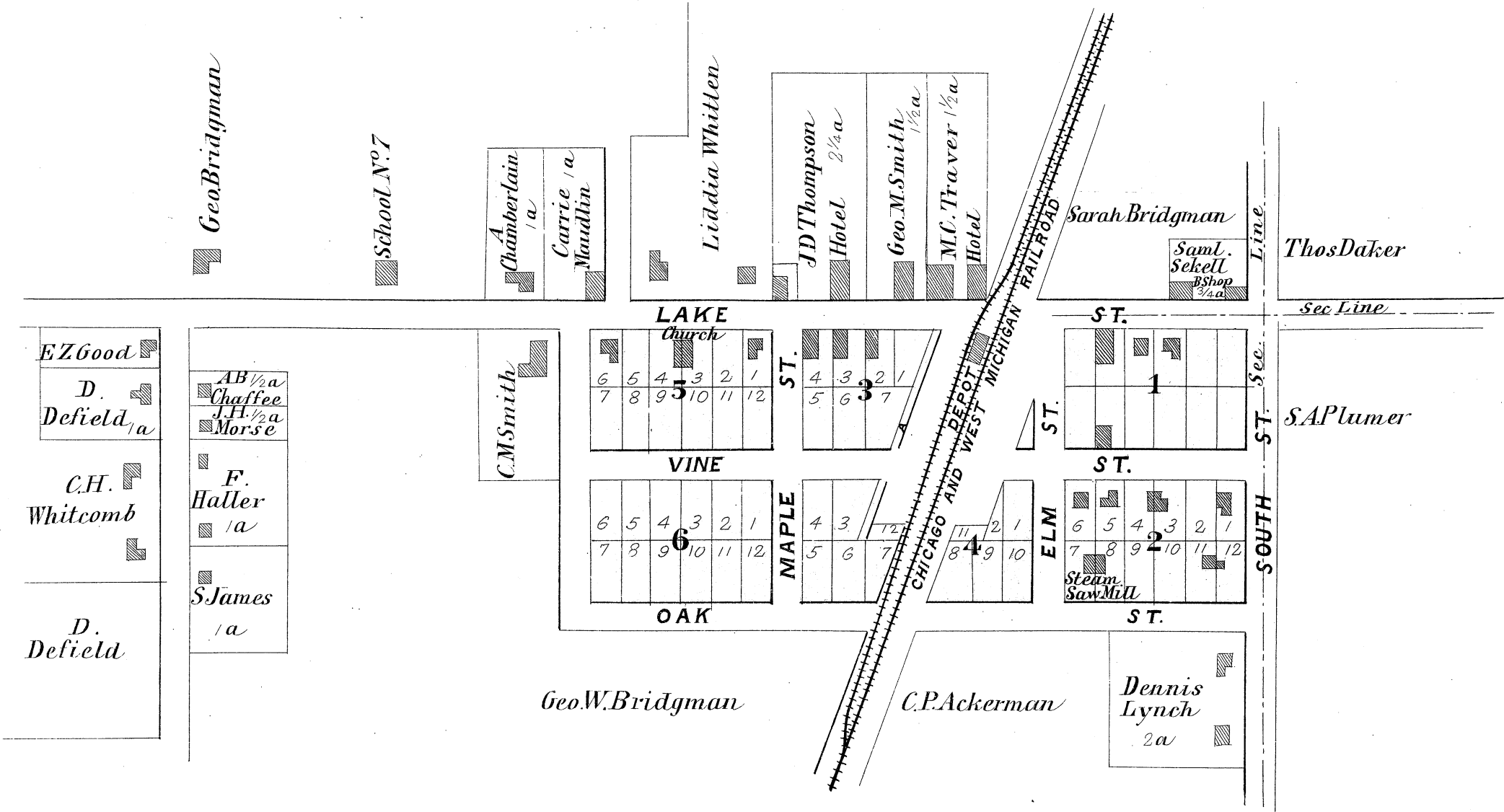
SCALE 300 FEET TO AN INCH.



# BRIDGMAN,

LAKE TOWNSHIP.

SCALE 300 FEET TO AN INCH.





### ST. JOSEPH BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Union Banking Co.: F. Jordan, President; O. O. Jordan, Cashier.

N. A. Hamilton, Attorney and Counselor at Law.

Lawrence C. Fyfe, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Practices in the State and United States Courts.

John A. Watson, Attorney and Counselor, and Circuit Court Commissioner.

C. B. Potter, Attorney and Counselor at Law.

A. H. Potter, Attorney and Counselor, and Real Estate Dealer.

M. Shepard. M. & A. Shepard, Dealers in Jewelry and Silverware.

L. J. Merchant, Editor and Proprietor St. Joseph Herald.

White & Morse, Editors and Proprietors St. Joseph Republican.

Warren Ballengee, Manager Martin's Palace of Trade. Dry Goods, Clothing, Carpets, Hats, Caps, etc.

H. M. Zekind, Merchant. Dry Goods and Clothing.

Wm. Chrest, Restaurateur. Dealer in Candies, Cigars and Tobacco.

Amos P. Barlow, Operative and Mechanical Dentist.

M. O. Helmer, Livery and Feed Stables. First-class turn-outs furnished at all times.

Geo. F. Comings, Supervisor and Fruit Grower.

L. S. Wilson. Wilson & Howard, Druggists.

Forbes & Duncan, Dealers in Staple and Fancy Groceries, Crockery, Glassware and Country Produce.

A. H. Scott, Jr., Physician and Surgeon.

L. I. McLin, Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon.

A. W. Wells & Co., Basket and Fruit Package Manufactory.

Cooper, Wells & Co., Proprietors of Knitting Factory. Manufacturers of all kinds of Knit Woolen Goods.

E. A. Graham, Proprietor of river steamboat May Graham, and Lumber Dealer.

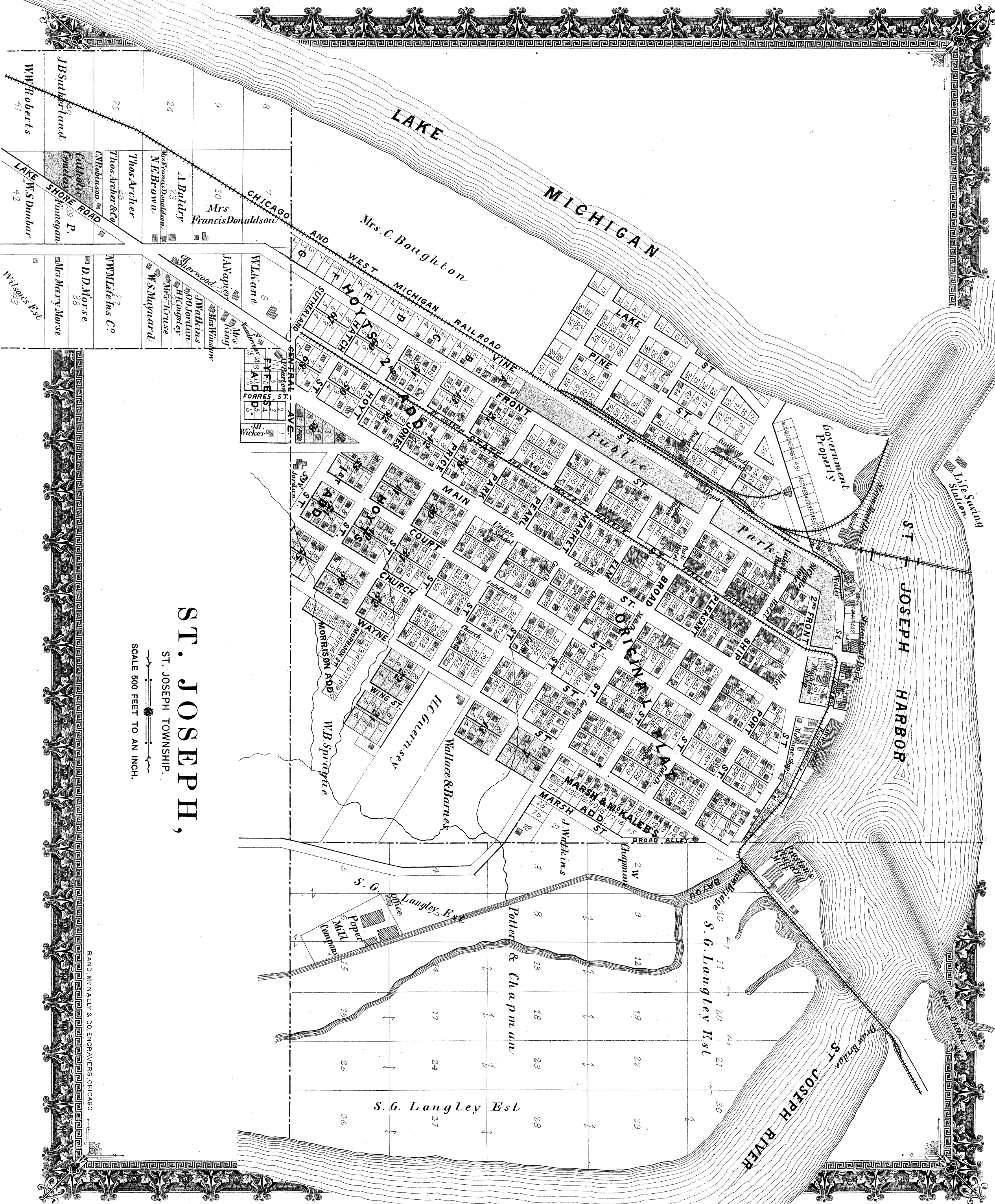
W. A. Preston, Proprietor of Planing Mill. Manufacturer of Building Material, and Dealer in Lumber.

H. W. Jennings, Dealer in Furniture.

E. B. Perkins, Sample Room. Choice Wines and Liquors.

Geo. F. Happ, Boat Livery, Graham & Morton's dock.





# ST. JOSEPH,

ST. JOSEPH TOWNSHIP.

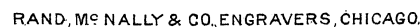
SCALE 500 FEET TO AN INCH.







SCALE 400 FEET TO AN INCH.





### **BENTON HARBOR BUSINESS DIRECTORY.**

**Bank of Benton Harbor:** S. A. Bailey, President ; James Bailey, Cashier. All legitimate banking business transacted on most liberal terms.

**Graham & Morton Transportation Co.,** running daily line of passenger and freight boats between Benton Harbor and Chicago. The most gorgeously furnished line of propellers on Lake Michigan. J. H. Graham, President. J. Stanley Morton, Sec'y.

**J. C. Ingham,** Fruit Package Manufactory.

**A. Plummer,** Attorney at Law, Justice of the Peace and Insurance Agent.

**E. M. Plimpton,** Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace.

**G. M. Valentine,** Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery and Notary Public.

**Dr. John Bell,** Physician and Surgeon. } Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes  
**Dr. Geo. Bell,** Physician and Surgeon. } and Wall Paper.

**C. Colby & Co.,** Fruit Package Manufacturers.

**S. B. Van Horn,** Dealer in Dry Goods.

**McDonald & Packard,** Lumber Dealers and Building Contractors.

**Kinney & Robinson,** Dealers in Hay, Grain and Cider.

**L. T. Burridge,** Dealer in Boots, Shoes and Leather.

**Geo. W. Platt, Jr.,** Dealer in Hardware and Farming Implements.

**W. C. Bastar, M. D.,** Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.

**M. & M. D. Osgood,** Livery and Feed Stables. Good turn-outs furnished at all times.

**J. C. Dunbar,** Meat Market. All kinds of Vegetables in season.

**O. B. Hipp,** Dealer in Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

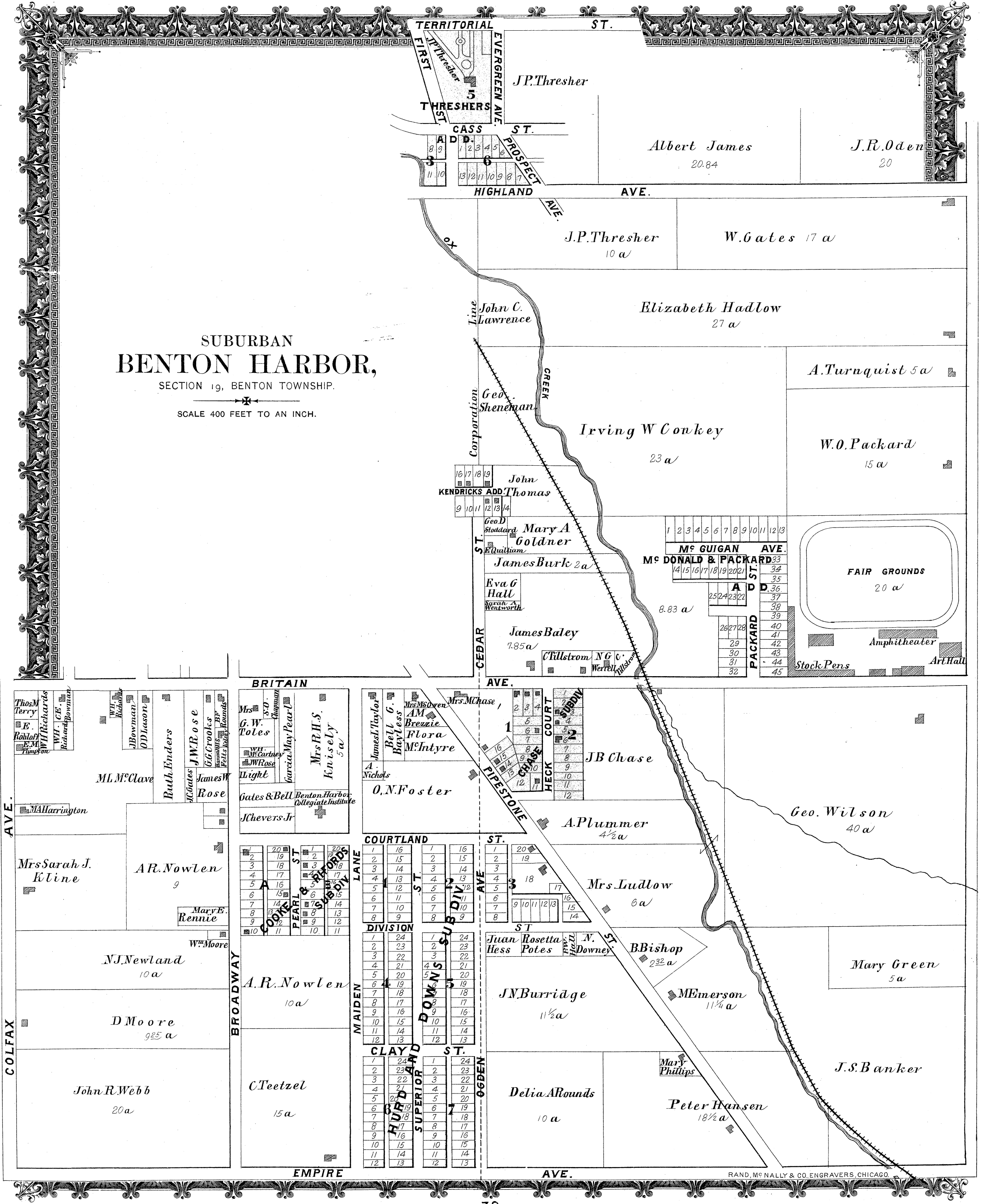
**Daily and Weekly Palladium :** Gilson & Hobbs, Editors and Proprietors ; [also] Benton Harbor and St. Joseph Argus: A. H. Potter, Editor and Proprietor.



SUBURBAN  
BENTON HARBOR,

SECTION 19, BENTON TOWNSHIP.

SCALE 400 FEET TO AN INCH.

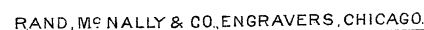








SCALE 400 FEET TO AN INCH.



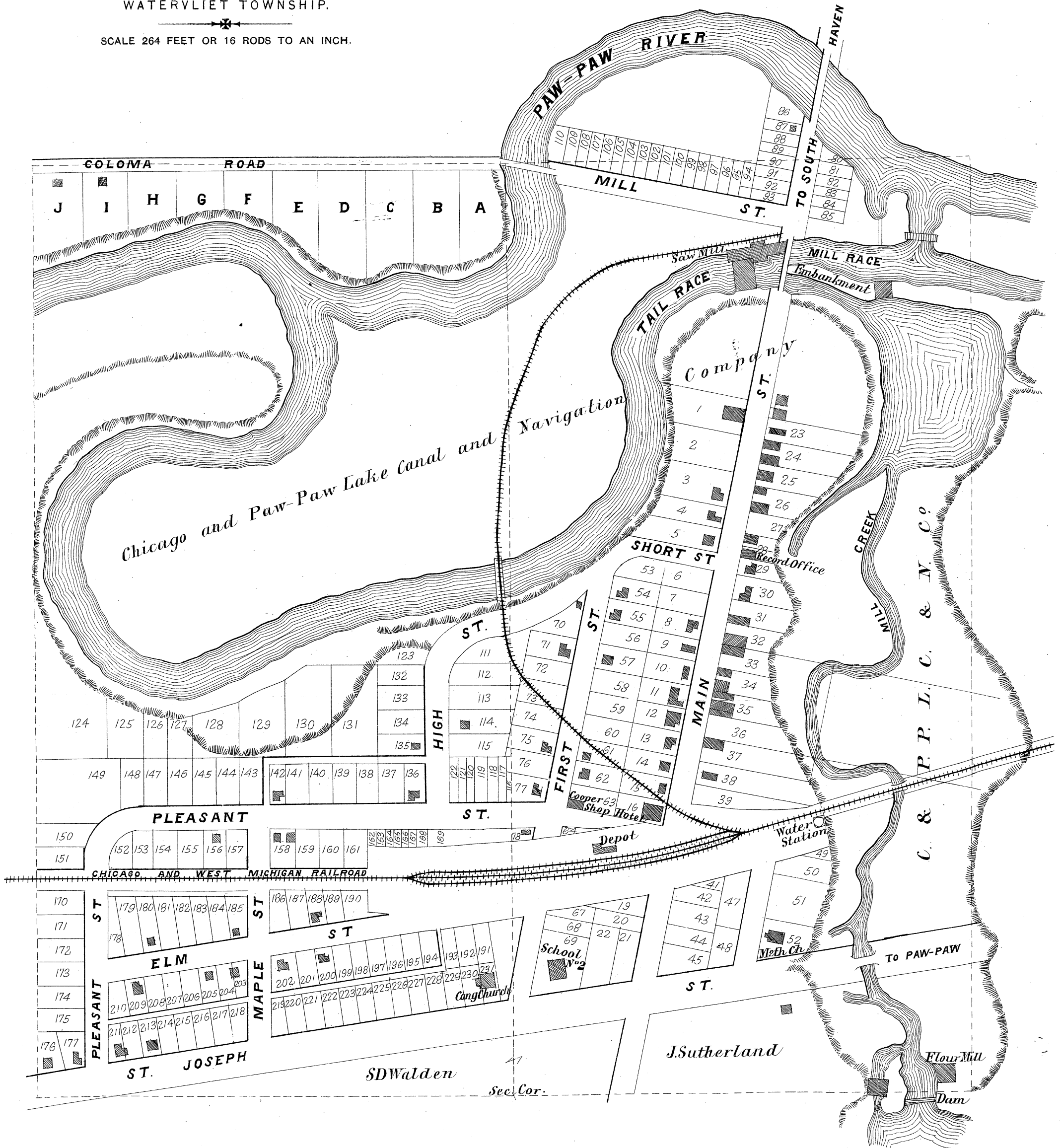






# WATERVLIET, WATERVLIET TOWNSHIP.

SCALE 264 FEET OR 16 RODS TO AN INCH.





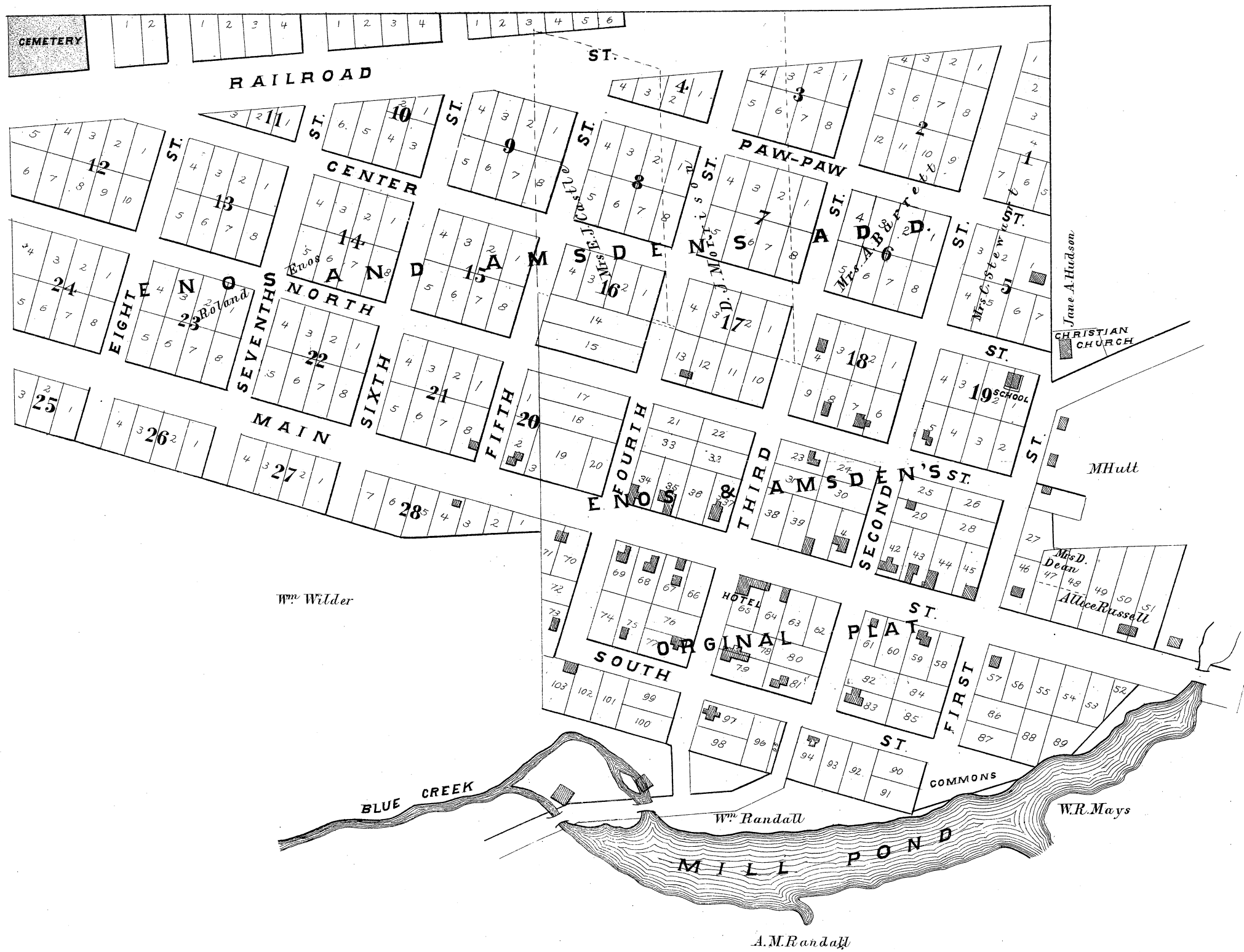




# MILLBURG,

BENTON TOWNSHIP.

SCALE 300 FEET TO AN INCH.





### **BERRIEN SPRINGS BUSINESS DIRECTORY.**

Bank of Berrien Springs: Reeves, Patterson & Co. A general banking business transacted.  
Collections receive prompt attention.

Dix & Wilkinson, Law and Abstract Office ; buy and sell real estate ; money loaned in large  
or small sums at low rates on improved farms only ; County Agents for the Remington  
Type Writer.

F. McOmber, Editor and Proprietor Era.

People's Printing Co.: Wilkinson & Howe, Proprietors, and Editors Berrien County Journal.

Berrien Springs Manufacturing Co., Manufacturers of all kinds of Hardwood Lumber and  
Building Material.

George Claar, Dealer in Hardware, Stoves, House Furnishings, and all kinds of Farm  
Machinery.

Jacob Boon, Blacksmith.

H. Vinton & Son, Blacksmiths.

W. F. Mason, Physician and Surgeon.

William Reiber, Physician and Surgeon.

Robert Rennie, Carpenter and Builder.

Henry Kephart, Druggist. Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Stationery, etc.

Kephart Brothers, Dealers in Staple and Fancy Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and  
Glassware.

N. J. Davis, Dealer in Staple and Fancy Groceries.

W. S. Mulford, Dealer in Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

C. F. Baldwin, Jeweler. Clocks, Watches and Silverware.

Hotel Oronoko : B. S. Dispensary Co., Proprietors.

Reed House : Dr. J. J. Hoopingarner, Proprietor.

Boon Bros., Meat Market, and Stock Dealers.

D. Essick, Meat Market. All kinds of Vegetables in season.

Wm. Dester, Dealer in Staple and Fancy Groceries, Glassware and Crockery Ware.

D. G. W. Gaugler, Undertaker and Furniture Dealer.

A. W. Colvin, Dealer in California Fruits, Florida Oranges, fine Candies and Stationery.

G. Burdick, Livery and Feed Stable.

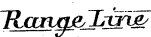
W. F. Bullard, Physician and Surgeon. Dealer in Drugs and Medicines.

Berrien Springs Dispensary. For the cure of *all Chronic Diseases*. Positively the most  
successful treatment for Consumption yet discovered. A new and wonderful method  
of strengthening, fattening and building up the system. Call, or send for circulars for  
further information.



ORONOKO TOWNSHIP.

**SCALE 400 FEET TO AN INCH.**





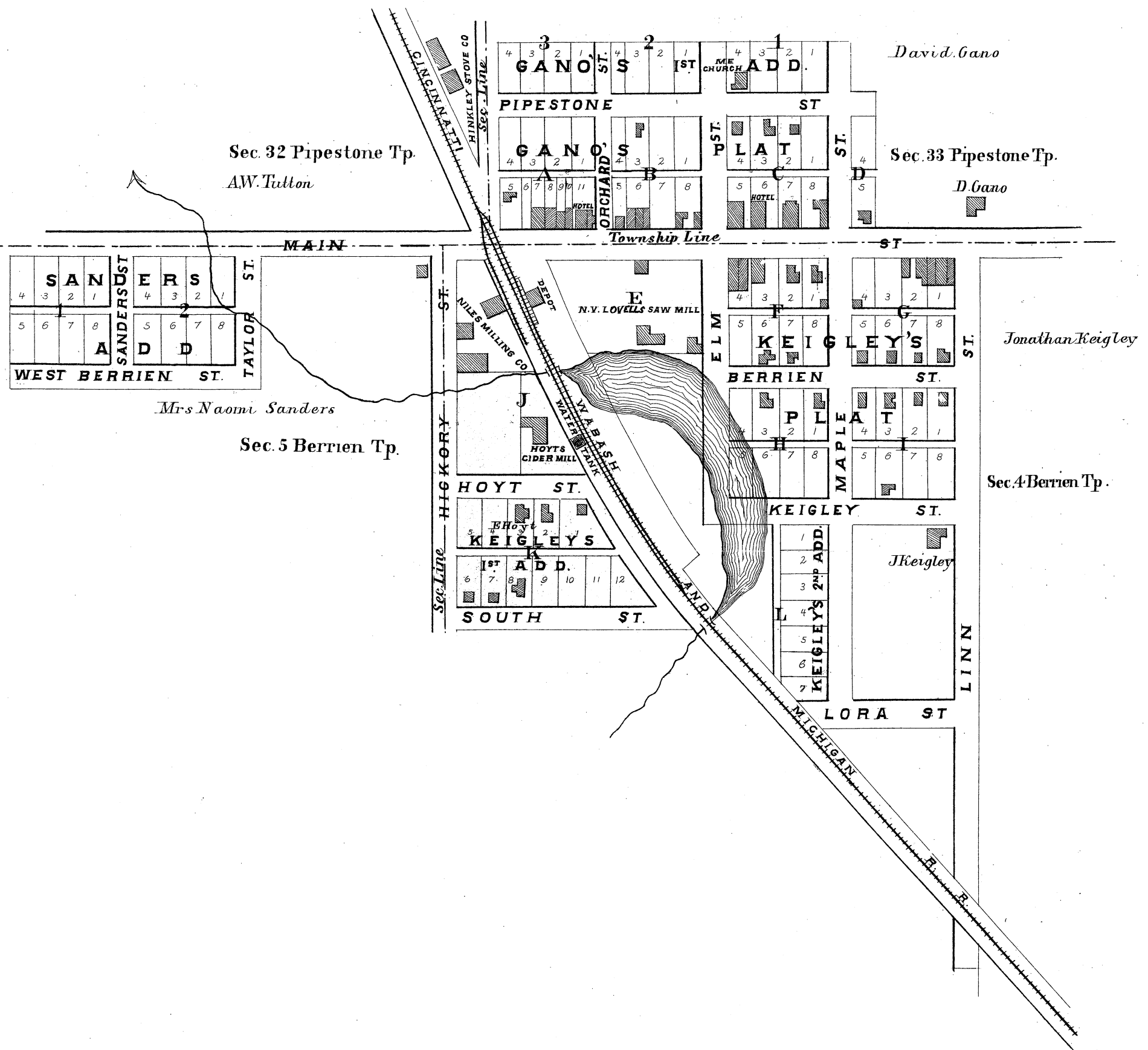




# EAU CLAIRE,

PIPESTONE AND BERRIEN TOWNSHIPS.

SCALE 300 FEET TO AN INCH.





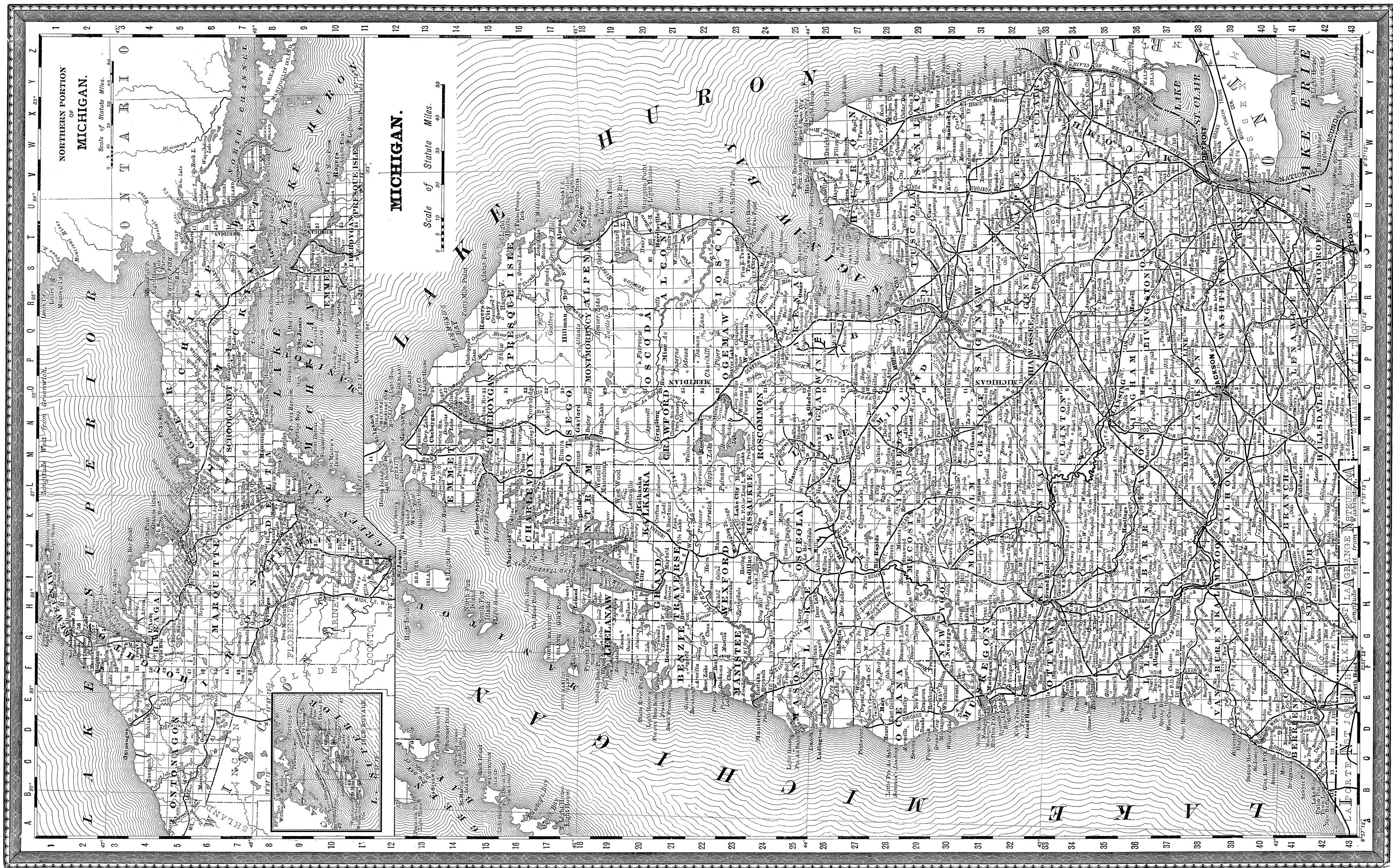








Map of Michigan.













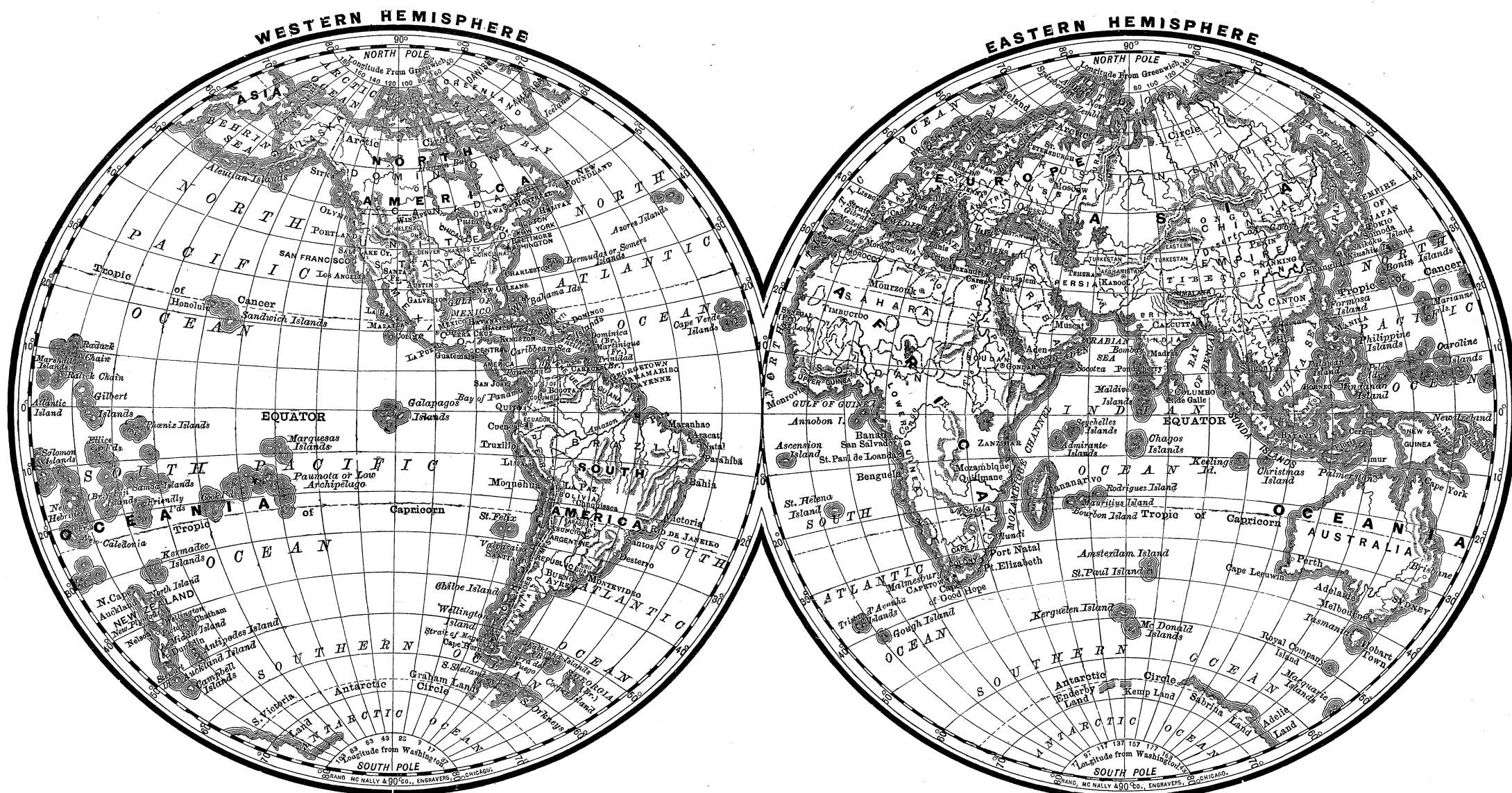
Map of the United States.

































Conservator's Report  
Bentley Historical Library

Title: Berrien County Atlas, 1887

**Received:** Book bound in tight-back-style binding. Cover was three-quarter leather with cloth sides. Leather was abraded. Front cover was free. Book was cleat sewn by hand. Sewing was sound. Paper was acidic.

**Treatment:** Picked book to pieces. Trimmed spine. Washed pages in water. Deacidified. Laminated. Added new endsheets. Rebound in new scrapbook-style binding.

**Materials:** Filtered water. Gane Bros. HKOC PVA adhesive. Jade #834-403N PVA adhesive. Wei T'o deacidification solution. PROMATCO endsheet paper. Ademco cerex tissue. University Products 2-ply acid-free 100% rag conservation mounting board. Canvas cloth. Davey "Red Label" binder's board. Pyroxylin-impregnated library buckram. 23K gold. McBee sawtooth lockpins.

Date work completed: Dec. 1994

Signed: James W. Craven and Ann Flowers



